THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1847. NUMBER 7.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,

STATE STREET, ERIE, PA.

TERMS.

One copy, one year, in advance, $1 50

Otherwise, two dollars a year will invariably be charged. These terms will be strictly adhered to in *all* cases.

Advertisements inserted at 50 cents per square or the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Job Printing, of all varieties, such as Books Pamphlets, Handbills, Show Bills, Cards, Steamboat Bills, Blanks for Notes, Receipts. &c. executed in the best style and on short notice.

SMITH JACKSON.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails &c. No. 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

JOHN H. MILLAR,

County and Borough Surveyor; office in Exchange Buildings, French st, Erie.

JOHN B. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has removed his Office to the Public Building near the Court House, up stairs, in the room occupied by the Sheriff and directly over the Commissioner's Office.

Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. 50

E. N. HULBERT & CO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND Dealers in Lehigh and Erie Coal, Salt and Produce, generally. Particular attention paid to the sale of Produce and purchase of Merchandize.

No. 3 & 4 Coburn Square, South Wharf.

E. N. HULBERT, U. DRIGGS.

Buffalo, N. Y. 49

BENJAMIN GRANT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law; Office No. 2 State st., opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

GRAHAM & THOMPSON,

Attorneys & Counsellors at Law, Office on French street, over S Jackson & Co's. Store, Erie. April 21, 1847. 49

O. L. ELLIOTT, SURGEON DENTIST.

Has permanently located in Erie. Office at his residence on the corner of Seventh and Peach Streets. 49

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c. &c., No. 1, Flemming Block, State Street, Erie, Pa.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,

Attorney at Law. Office up stairs in the Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's Office.

GALBRAITHS & LANE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. GALBRAITH. W. A. GALBRAITH. W. S. LANE

G. LOOMIS & CO.

Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware, Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, No. 7 Reed House, Erie Pa. 9

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware, Iron, Nails, Leather, Oils, etc. etc. corner of State street and the Public Squa, opposite the Eagle Tavern, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET.

Cabinet Maker, Upholster and Undertaker, State Street, Erie Pa

S. DICKINSON, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon, office on Seventh Street, west of the Methodist Church, Erie, Pa.

WALKER & COOK,

General Forwarding, Commission, and Produce Merchants; Red Ware House, east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

Manufacturers of Tin, Copper and Sheet-iron ware corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

Iron Founders, wholesale and retail dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware &c. State street, Erie, Pa

JOHN H. BURTON & CO.

Wholesale and retail dealers in *Drugs, Medicines* Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House Erie, Pa.

C. M. TIBBALS,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. No. 111, Cheapside, Erie Pa.

GOODWIN & VINCENT,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., No. 1, Bonnell Block, State st., Erie, Pa

CARTER & BROTHER.

Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye, stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6 Reed House, Erie-Pa.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants; 109 French Street, Erie, and at 6th Street Canal Basin, also dealers in Groceries and Provisions.

HENRY CADWELL.

Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. east side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

EAGLE HOTEL,

By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Pa. Eastern, Western, and Southern Stage office.

LYTLE & HAMILTON.

Fashionable Merchant Tailors, on the Public Square, a few doors west of State street, Erie, Pa.

JOEL JOHNSON,

Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Book; Stationary, etc. etc. No. 111, French Street, Erie, Pa.

P. A. R. BRACE,

Attorney and Counsellor at law, Prairie du Chien, W. T. practices in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, W. T. and in Clayton County, Iowa Territory.

WANTED in exchange for Goods, Wool, Butter, Cheese, and all kinds of Country Produce. H. CADWELL.

June 6, 1846. 3

HARDWARE.—Shelf Hardware and House Trimmings can always be had very cheap at the cheap store of S. JACKSON & co.

November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR TIMOTHY SEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Timothy seed. B. TOMLINSON & CO.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED.—For sale at C. M. TIBBALS.

May 1, 1847. 50

M'GUFFEES' series of School Books, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale at No. 111, French St. Erie, May 6, 1847. 51

REMOVAL.

G. LOOMIS & Co. have removed their stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY Goods, etc. etc., No. 5, People's Row, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, where they will be pleased to have their friends call as usual.

N. B. A large addition to their stock in trade will be made in a short time.

Erie, May 19, 1847. 1

GLOVES.—We have the best assortment that will be in this market of all kinds, including Stewart's self imported black and fancy Kid, fancy and variegated Silks and China Linen.

April 26. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

FORGIVE THY BROTHER.

Forgive thy brother who has erred,
And take him by the hand—
And as you speak a generous word,
Assist his feet to stand.

Joy 'll sparkle in his eye to hear,
Thy words of gentle tone:
Forgiveness breathed upon his ear,
And love and kindness shown:

Will make him rise again,
And shun the path he trod,
When in the round of Folly's train,
He broke from Truth and God.

Forgive thy brother—even now
A smile is on his cheek;
The glow of heaven has tinged his brow—
Speak and forgive him—Speak!

From Noah's Sunday Times.

THE INVISIBLE MARKSMAN.

A group of youngters, ten years before the Revolution, stood on a level green in New York with a mark before them and their firearms ready. They were on the ground now occupied by Charleston and a portion of Varick streets, but which then formed a part of the open and romantic country. The outskirts of the then abbreviated city were what may be termed poetically picturesque, made up of rocky, sandy, uneven, but yet elegant grounds, which afforded opportunities for the enjoyment of field sports and the prosecution of other matters, as well as for the agricultural occupations which give men bread. The frequent appearance of skill in this quarter, from the time of Peter Stuyvesant down to the period of which we write, created a desire among the young men in all directions to emulate their skill as marksmen. It was no unusual thing to get land by shooting the best shot, and many a lot which is valued at this day at thousands of dollars, and affords its owner the means of becoming a season subscriber to the opera, was obtained by striking the bull's-eye of a target. The group we would call the attention of the reader to, was one of five persons, four of whom were striplings, but the fifth a grey haired man, whose rubuicund visage and round proportions published the fact that his birth place was Great Britain. He was admiring a mark in the target, and addressed the lad who had made it, and who was leaning carelessly on a rifle that showed better condition than any other piece on the ground.

"Why, Charles, you are a second Tell, or will be. You must have practiced constantly to have acquired such proficiency."

"Why, to say the truth, good Locksley," replied the young man to his venerable interlocutor, "I do little else than shoot. My rifle is my mother, wife and children—though of the latter I am scarcely old enough to speak. At any rate, Bess (the rifle) is my banker, for the silver I use is nearly all produced by her."

"I never saw such unerring aim," remarked the old man, wonderingly.

"It merely shows what inclination, and the constant pursuit of an object, will accomplish. One's ambition sometimes runs in strange currents. Mine directs me to excel all other persons in shooting. Every mark that my bullet pierces produces more delight than I can well describe: and if I had my choice of the fame of the greatest General or the greatest marksman of the world, I would unhesitatingly choose to be the latter."

While the young man was speaking these words he loaded his rifle. The old gentleman listened as he surveyed surrounding objects, and suddenly pointed to a locust tree, upon the extreme end of one of the branches of which sat a robin that made the vicinity vocal with its song. Pointing to the bird with one hand, and holding a peice of silver money in the other, the old man said—"Now Charles this is your reward for that bird."

"I cannot," was the young man's reply.

"Cannot!" exclaimed the old man, in a surprised tone—"Why?"

"Because I never kill birds."

"Well then the twig that he sits upon is as slender as a pipe stem. Can you cut that off?"

Charles Piggot—the young man—nodded in the affirmative, brought his rifle to aim, and pulled the trigger. Red-breast rose into the air and sailed away with a strange twitter, while the twig of which he had made a perch dropped, in eddying circles, to the ground. Charle's companions raised a loud shout, and at the same time he, blushing with pride, received the silver guerdon of his skill.

"Humph," muttered old Locksley. "Who ever saw or heard of the like? Why, the Indians only do these 'hings, but not with lead. I say, Charley, you must turn this great talent of yours to account. Never relinquish its practice."

"Not I," exclaimed Piggot, pocketing the silver. *"When I die, it will be rifle in hand!"*

After a few unimportant trials of the substance of the well riddled target, the party shouldered their arms and came across the *King's Farm* into the city. The scene described actually occurred, and the last mentioned remark of the young rifleman was often spoken of, at a later and more interesting period, by his friends and relatives.

Ten years from the time of the above scene, Washington's forces lay encamped on New York and Long Island, awaiting the sanguinary battle in which we lost about seventeen hundred men, and during which more heroism and bravery was evinced, than in any other action that took place on the American Continent.

On the 24th of August, 1776, a small group of riflemen were collected on the road to the Narrows. There was every sign of suffering among them. They were badly clad, uncleanly, and looked as if rest and food were luxuries they had not been indulged with for many a day. Among them was a tall, muscular, fierce-whiskered man, whose brilliant eye and florid complixion, thin lips and aquiline nose, betokened the earnestness of his feeling and the firmness of purpose with which he addressed his comrades. He was making known his determination to engage in the expected contest to the death. Give him, he declared, a protected position where he might remain undiscovered during the action, and he would kill as many of the enemy as he had hairs on his head. He was the stripling who ten years before astonished Locksley, but now how changed! Instead of the mild light which *then* shone from his eye, the concentrated fires of hate and revenge shot their rays from his optics, and he clutched his weapon with the blood-thirsty and wild air supposed to belong to a pirate.

"Why do you hate these Englishmen worse than the rest of us?" asked one. "We love freedom, and are assembled to resist oppression; but you appear to have a personal motive in your actions, and seem to thirst for blood."

"Vengeance is sweet!" exclaimed Piggot, with a convulsive effort to smother his emotion. "Vengeance is sweet, and I desire it—*will have it*—even though it cost me my own life."

"Venfieance! vengeance?" said another of the men named Randall, "what have you to avenge more than I, or each of us?"

"I'll tell you," replied Piggot, the lines in his face deepening, and his whole form shadowing forth a Mephistophilish outline. "I had an only brother, a lad whom I loved better than myself. He was the last remnant of our stock, and I looked upon him as the only being that enabled me to feel I was not a distinctive feature in the community—a piece of humanity *alone* and uncared for! He went to Boston, and there engaged among the patriots who resisted the efforts of the British at Breed's Hill. He was brought down in the early part of the action by a ball which deprived him of the use of his lower extremities. As he lay in this helpless condition, a British officer, to whom he appealed, looked savagely on and saw a corporal brush out his life with a bayonet. My brother's nearest comrade witnessed the murder, gave me the account of it, and told me the officer's words after the boy had appealed for mercy. These words—they are branded on my heart—were: *'No mercy shall be shown to an insurrectionist taken with arms in his hands against his Majesty's loyal subjects."* I have heard these words ringing in my ear, day and night, ever since; and imagination pictures my helpless brother mangled by, and struggling beneath the cruel bayonet that sent his soul to heaven. I have sworn to avenge that murder!—Now you can account for the feeling that has given me a character of late never before sustained by me—that of cruelty. Have I not cause?"

"By G—, I think so," exclaimed one of the riflemen, "and had I half so much, I should be worse than you."

"Well, you'll all have a chance of trying the extent of your courage and principles ere long, so let us talk of something else," remarked a tall fellow whose nasal twang pronounced "Connecticut" plainly.

"Hark!" said Piggot, "the drum calls us in. A truce to all this. Let us act, not mouth. Let us make the very name of rifleman dreaded while a red coat harbors in America."

On the following day it was plain, from the movements of the royal forces, and from the preparations made by the American commander and his officers, that a battle was near at hand. All that day and night the utmost activity prevailed, and the American army evinced the greatest courage and alacrity. When Lord Howe landed at Gravesend Bay, near Fort Hamilton, every man was ready to receive him. A description of the battle would be superfluous, inasmuch as it has been graphically told in these columns. We will therefore narrate our incident under the presumption that of the battle itself our readers need not be informed a second time.

The first of the action occurred with the riflemen near where we now find that beautiful resting place for the peaceful dead, Greenwood Cemetry. It was the left wing of the royalists, under Col. Grant, that assumed this position, while the right and centre occupied other memorable ground. The carnage of that day—the terrors, the cruelties, the recklessness and desperation of that battle, fought with the utmost desperation by both parties—were almost beyond belief. In close proximity to the cemetery is a creek. Its waters were dyed in the best blood of Americans, who were mowed down, without a hope of escape, by the artillery. Not only companies, but regiments, were destroyed in this manner, the brave Marylanders in particular. While death was being apportioned here so terribly, a strip of woods not far distant was quite as dreadful to the British. From every trunk, bough, protection or shelter of any kind, the riflemen poured forth their appalling showers. The old adage, *"every bullet has its billet,"* was here literally verified, for it was not once in twenty times that a shot failed. The utmost consternation prevailed with regard to this method of figting. Indignation was also manifested by the royal officers.

"By Heaven, Baxter," said one captain to another as they met, "look how our men fall, and not a hope of punishing their murderers. As well seek to thread the mazes of a labyrinth as this light and open wood in safety.—See, there drops another officer."

Scarce had he finished his speech ere a ball whistled so close to his ear that he felt it.

"Good God," said Baxter, pale with excessive agitation, "this is the most cowardly species of warfare I ever encountered. We must get out of this ground, or lie make up our minds to be buried here."

"We dare not—cannot—stir without orders. We have our place assigned, and must not evacuate it. And yet it is dreaseful to stand here, comparatively idle, and be shot down like sparrows," replied the other as he bit his lips until they bled.

Men were falling here and there in every direction, while the din of battle was heard whithersoever any combatant might turn.

Now and then a rifleman was dislodged and killed; but the invisible foe remained as numerous, and serviceable to the cause of liberty, as ever. On the outskirts of the wood—or rather in a sort of clearing made by the hand of nature—was a tall oak tree as stately as George Washington. Within three hundred yards of this tree was a circle of English soldiers, dead, and almost all marked in the forehead, or about the breast, by a single shot.—At regular intervals the sharp crack of a rifle was distinguishable above all other sounds and it was surely followed by the immolation of a victim. This had been observed, with trembling, by both officers and privates during an hour or more; and what was also palpable, was that the unseen dispenser of dissolution picked off the company officers in preference to the men in the ranks. The shots at last became so frequent and fatal that search was instituted to ascertain their source. It could not be found. Like the great plume of Murat among the Austrians, the invisible marksman became the talk of the whole left of the line, and ultimately the matter reached the ears of Grant.

"Order out a platoon instansly," cried he to one of his aides, "and let it be held in readiness to make short work of all found engaged in this assassin-like method of combat. Pause not until this lurking foe is dislodged and rendered powerless."

This order was communicated to the proper personages, and a second seach was indulged. The file of men detailed to the duty of the seach ware led by a captain remarkable for his height; and when they came within musket range of the tall tree, the sharp ringing report so terrible was the precursor of his death. A corporal saw the smoke, and noticed a stir among the branches. With a keener eye and quicker perceptions than the rest, and being, withal, an old soldier who had seen service on other fields where England had deluged innocent soil with the best blood of its human offspring, he at once guessed the whereabouts of the invincible marksman.—The moment he communicated his discovery to the rest, there was a speedy retreat indicated towards the platoon. This body at once dashed towards the towering oak, and halting within musket shot,

"That for your leader," shouted a voice from among the branches; and, true to the marksman's purpose, the ball entered the brain of the ill-fated officer next in rank stepped up, and paused a moment.

"That for the nearest man on the right!" exclaimed the voice, and again his victim bit the dust.

"Now, men," cried the Briton, waving his swore with frantic excitement over his head—"Now, men, fire—*fire*, I say, before he has time to reload."

The volley started the echoes of the heights, and the muskets belched forth their contents in flame and smoke. A few twigs dropped from the tree, but the tentant was, to every seeming unhurt.

"No," he spoke, in a sonorious and deep voice that was distinctly heard and had something unearthly in its tones—"No, not yet. I lack three men, by my tally, to make up the amount devoted to the god of vengeance.—Here is for one!"

A cavalry soldier was passing by, his horse had taken fright and could not be checked.—Once more the fatal rifle uttered its death song, and the alarmed steed fled riderless on its way.

"Burn the tree down!" exclaimed one of the men. "Fire can be communicated to the trunk easily."

"Will you undertake the deed," inquired the commander, with a sneer.

"I will," replied the man. "Tear some wadding from your coats and give it to me."

They complied with his request, and delivered to him with alacrity what they procured from their well padded garments. He now became the lion of the field, as the rifleman had been. Every eye centered on the private as he made up a loose parcel of inflamable stuff. A pile of the dryest branches thereabouts was next obtained and broken into respectable brush faggots. The private then fired the wadding with the lock of his masket and a little powder, and fanned it into a blaze.—*With the lighted match mass in one hand*, and the bundle of brush in other, he started manfully for the tree—the platoon followed him a few paces, and almost imperceptibly narrowing the distance between themselves and the rifleman. The private reached the foot of the tree, and with eager hase threw down his faggots and fired them. As he was rising from his stooping posture, the occupant of the branches made himself, for the first time, visible. With his feet firmly clenched among the boughs, he allowed his body, as quich as thought, to depend over, and, taking aim with his weapon, pulled the trigger.—The daring private sprang up and fell over upon his back, while his feet scattered the mass which, he had intended, would have made the tree the American's funeral pile.

"Brother, my oath is fulfilled! I have appeased the angry demon that called for a recompense of your slaughter. Now, then," continued the rifleman, who was nob other, as the reader may have anticipated, than Charles Piggott—"Now, then take good aim and bring me down. I am out of ammunition, have killed as many of you as I had determined to, and have no further cause for remaining here. Fire!—and if more than one shot in proportion to five hits me, you are better handlers of fire-arms than I think you."

The soldiers were evidently won to favor him by his intrepidity. He was entirely divested of clothing excepting a short pair of yellow breeches. His feet, legs, body and head were destitute of covering, but begrimed by powder, smoke, dust and perspiration.—As he looked down upon the men from the tree, (the descendant and near relative who gives us these facts, says,) he was, even in his miserable plight, a commanding and admiration claiming picture. There was some hesitation in the platoon when Piggott commanded them to bring him down, and the men looked to their officer as if for further instructions. The officer was "unused to the melting mood," nor could he have succumbed to any feeling of compassion consistently with his duty or his asperations as a true Englishman. The memory of his brethern was to be wedded to some retributive act worthy of their bloody destinies, and he gave the signal for the last effect in the drama of Piggot's enacting. They fired as he shouted—"I die satisfied!—brother, I can meet you without shame!" and pitched over, swayed in the branches a moment, and then dropped, heavily, a senseless clod upon the ground.

The word was soon given that the invisible foe, whom they had all feared, was punished: and ere that eventful and (to Washington) disastrous battle was concluded, no one who wore a red coat or fingered his majesty's pay wasted a second's thought upon poor Charles Piggott.

When the wounded were picked up and the dead buried—a duty performed by the inhabitants and the English—Piggot's body was found where it had fallen. A hole, called by courtesy a grave, was scooped out for its reception at the foot of the oak. The rifle—the unerring, vengeful rifle—was so firmly clenched in the left hand that it could not be removed but was buried with him. Thus the thoughtless and unintentional prediction to the old Albion islander, Locksley, that Charley would "die with his rifle in his hand," was too truly and literally accomplished.

Not many years ago, (we have not the exact date, but will procure it for the coming week,) an old tree in the vicinity we have mentioned was uprooted in a heavy gale, and along with its massive roots, which were wrenched with great force from the ground, came the dark, discolored, mouldy semblance of a man's skeleton. Upon looking around in the mould, the curious also found remants of a long rifle. The old inhabitants, who had heard the story of the "unerring marksman," at once concluded that they had found Piggot's skeleton, and that the prostrated oak was the one from the top of which he had so bravely thinned the ranks of freedom's opponents. The bare supposition entitled the relics to a grave with military honors, such that honorably met on the battle-ground of liberty, and no character so noble as that of the active, practical patriot.

There are still rifles like Piggot's in the United States; but far distant be the day whereon they shall be called too do execution among men whose consanguinity is to plain to warrant us in estimating them as a race or the members of a nation distinct from ourselves or our country.

From the Washington Union, 15th inst.

Kit Carson, of the West.

This singular man left Washington this morning in campany with Mrs. Ftemont, for the west. On entering the War Office, yesterday, we were asked, "Have you seen Kit Carson? He has this moment left my room; and a singular and striking man he is! Modest as he is brave, with the fire of enterprise in his eye—with the bearing of an Indian, walking even with toes turned in—I wish you could have seen him." We were so unfortunate as to miss him, though our curiosity was greatly excited; but, in the course of two hours, a gentleman, who had seen much of Carson, waited upon us and politely furnished us with the following description of this singular man. The portrait is admirably drawn, and its gives us great pleasure to lay it before our readers. It is the character of one of those bold and enterprising spirits of the west, whom the peculiar influences of the frontier settlements—between the white man and the red man—are so well calculated to produce. Carson, however, is a master spirit, whose habits we like to understand, and whose adventures we delight to hear.

Such an unique character ought to be preserved by the magic pen of genius, before its traits disappear under the advance of civilization.

KIT CARSON.

Under this name, within a few years, has become quite familiar to the public, mainly through his connection with the expeditions of Fremont, one of the best of those noble and original characters that have from time to time sprung up on and beyond our frontier, retreating with it to the west, and drawing from association with uncultivated nature, not the rudeness and sensualism of the savage, but genuine simplicity and truthfulness of disposition, and generosity, bravery, and single-heartedness to a degree rarely found in society. Although Kit has only become known to the reading people of "the States" and of Europe through Fremont's reports, he was long ago famous in a world as extended, if not as long populous; famous for excelling in all the qualities that life in the trackless and vast west requires and developes. He has been celebrated (though now aged only about thirty-seven years,) as a hunter, trapper, guide or pilot of the prairies, an Indian fighter, uniting to the necessary characteristics of that adventurous and sturdy class, a kindness of heart and gentleness of manner that relieves it of any possible harshness or asperity.

He is now in "the States," having recently arrived with despatches from California; and I have taken the opportunity to extract from him a few incidents of his eventful life. He is worthy of an honorable and more extended memoir; and were his adventures fully written out, they would possess an interest equal to any personal narrative whatever.

Christopher Carson was born in Kentucky, in the year 1810 or 1811, his father having been one of the early settlers, and also a noted hunter and Indian fighter. In the year following Kit's birth the family removed, for the sake of more elbow-room than the advancing population of Kentucky left them, to the territory of Missouri. On this frontier, bred to border life, Kit remained to the age of fifteen, when he joined a trading party to Santa Fe. This was his introduction to the vast plains that stretch beyond the state of Missouri. Instead of returning home, Kit found his way, by various adventures, south, through New Mexico, to the copper mines of Chihuahua, where he was employed some months as a teamster.

When but seventeen years old, he made his first expedition as a trapper. This was with a party which had been induced by favorable accounts of fresh trapping grounds on the Rio Colorado of California, to an adventure thither; so that Kit's first exploits were in the same romote and romantic region where, during the last year, he and all his comrades, with their commander, have earned imperishable honor. The enterprise was successful, and Kit relates many interesting anecdotes of the hardships of the wilderness and of the encounters of his party with the Indians. The Mexican authorities and settlers in California were even at that time jealous of the Americans, and threatened to seize even this inoffensive and roving party of beaver catchers. They made good their return, however, to Taos, in New Mexico; whence, soon after, Kit joined a trapping party to the head waters of the Arkansas, (likewise a region embraced, since the last published expedition, in the surveys of Capt. Fremont.)—Without recrossing the prairies, Kit went northward to the region of the Rocky mountains that gives rise to the Missouri and Columbia rivers, and there remained near eight years, engaged in the then important occupation of trapping.

The great demands for the beaver, and the consequent high prices at that time paid for the peltries, gave an additional stimulus to the adventurous spirit of the young men of the west, and drew nearly all who preferred the excitements and hazards of life in the wilderness to quieter pursuits, into the recesses of the Rocky Mountains. Here a peculiar class was formed; the elements, the sturdy, enterprising and uncurbed character of the frontier; the circumstances that influenced and formed it, nature in her wildest, roughest, and grandest aspects—savages, from the wretched Root-diggers to the vindictive Blackfeet, and the courageous and warlike Crows—and a vocation of constant labor, privation and peril in every shape, yet of gains of a nature and degree to give it somewhat of the characteristics of gambling."

The decrease of the beaver before a pursuit of the poor animal so ruthless as was thus stimulated, and the substitution of other commodities for the beaver fur, have left trapping scarcely worth following as a vocation; and the race of trappers has nearly disappeared from the mountain gorges, where they built their rude lodges, where they set the traps for the wily beaver, and where there were frequent combats with the savages, and with wild beasts not less formidable. In the school of men thus formed by hardship, exposure, peril and temptation, our hero acquired all their virtues and escaped their vices. He became noted through the extent of the trapping grounds and on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, as a successful trapper, an unfailing shot, an unerring guide, and for bravery, sagacity and steadiness in all circumstances.

He was chosen to lead in almost all enterprises of unusual danger, and in all attacks upon the Indians. At one time, with a party of twelve he attackdd a band of near sixty Crows, who had stolen some of the horses belonging to the trappers, out loose the animals which were tied within ten feet of the strong fort of logs in which the Indians had taken shelter, attacked them, and made good his retreat with the recovered horses; an Indian of another tribe, who was with the trappers, bringing away a Crow scalp as a trophy. In one combat with the Blackfeet, Carson received a rifle ball in his left shoulder, breaking it. Save this, he has escaped the manifold dangers to which he has been exposed, without serious bodily injury. Of course in so turbulent and unrestrained a life, there were not unfrequent personal encounters among the trappers themselves, nor could the most peaceably disposed always avoid them. These were most frequent and savage at the periods when the trappers went into the "rendezvous," as was called the points where the companies kept their establishments for receiving the peltries and supplying the trappers. Here a few days of indulgence were commonly allowed himself by the trapper, and there was much drinking and gambling and consequently fighting.

Feuds, growing out of national feelings, would also naturally enough sometimes occur among the trappers—there being Canadians and Mexicans as well as the Americans: all having a pride of race and country. On one occasion a Frenchman, who ranked as a bully, had whipped a good many Canadians, and then began to insult the Americans, saying they were only worth being whipped with switches. At this, Carson fired up and said, "He was the most trifling one among the Americans, and to begin with him." After some little more talk, each went off and armed himself—Carson with a pistol, the Frenchman with a rifle—and both mounted for the fight. Riding up until their horses' heads touched, they fired almost at the same instant Carson a little the quickest, and, his ball passing through the Frenchman's hand, made him jerk up his gun, and sent the ball, which was intended for Carson's heart, grazing his left eye and singing his hair. This is the only serious personal quarrel of Carson's life, as he is, like most very brave men, of a peaceable and gentle temper.

Col. Fremont owed his good fortune in procuring Carson's services to an accidental meeting on a steamboat above St. Louis—neither having ever before heard of the other. It was at the commencement of Fremont's first expedition. Carson continued with it until, in its return, it had recrossed the mountains. His courage, fidelity and excellent character, so far conciliated the good will of the commander, that, in his second expedition he gladly availed himself again of Kit's services, on meeting with him, as he chanced to do, on the confines of New Mexico. Kit again left the party after its arrival this side of the mountains—not, however, until Fremont had obtained a promise from him to join the third expedition, in case one should be organized. Some incidents will be interesting, connected with this latter expedition, which was interrupted in its purely scientific character by the treachery of the Mexican chief (Castro) compelling Fremont to change his peaceful employment, and which, owing the continuance of the war with Mexico, is not yet completed.

In the interim between Fremont's second and third expeditions, Carson had settled himself near Taos, and had begun to farm, preparing to lead a quiet life, when he received a note from Fremont, written at Bent's Fort, reminding him of his promise, and telling him he would wait there for him. On this occasion Carson showed his strong friendship for his old commander, and the generous and unselfish nature of his feelings. In four days from receiving the note, Carson, had joined the party, having sold his house and farm for less than half the sum he had just expended upon it, and put his family under the protection of his friend the late Governor Bent, until he should return from a certainly long and dangerous journey. This protection, unfortunately, was taken from them in the late massacre at Taos, when Carson's brother-in-law was also one of the victims to the fury of the Mexicans against all connected with the Americans. Mrs. Carson saved her life by flight, leaving them to rob the house of every thing. Kendall and all others who have written of their adventures in New Mexico, ascribe the highest character to the women of that country for modesty, generosity, quick sympathy, and all feminine virtues. To this amiable class belongs the wife of Carson, who has paid so dearly for her affection for him.

The route of the third expedition led the party to the [illegible] unexplored, and filled, according to the superstitions and tales current among the Indians and the trappers of the mountains, with all imaginable horrors. A vast desert, void of vegetation and fresh water, abounding in quicksands and in brackish pools and rivers with only subterranean outlets. This was the reputed character of the country, justifying at least the apprehension of lack of those indispensables to the voyager of the wilderness—water and grass. In truth, the southern border of the lake was found to be skirted with a salt plain of about sixty miles in width. Over this, as elsewhere, Carson, in his capacity of scout, was always with the advance party, to search for water and convenient places for camp—the usual signal of the prairies, is a fire, serving by its column of smoke, to point out where the advance were halting.

* * * * * * *

Gen. Kearney entered California without molestation until the fight of San Pasqual; an official account of which has been published. In the charge made upon the Mexicans, Carson, as usual, was among the foremost, when as he approched within bullet range of the enemy, who were drawn up in order of battle, his horse stumbled and fell, pitching him over his head, and breaking his rifle in twain.—Seizing his knife, he advanced on foot, until he found a killed dragoon, whose rifle he took, and was pressing on, when he met the mounted men returning from the charge, the Mexicans having galloped off. At the instance of Carson, the American party then took possession of a small rocky hill, near the scene of the battle, as the strongest position in reach. Not being in a situation to go forward, they encamped here; and the enemy collecting in force, they remained in a state of siege. There was little of either grass or water on the hill, and soon both animals and men began to suffer. The party was so thickly beset with the enemy, that the commander doubted the propriety of attempting to cut a passage through, when, after four day's siege, Carson and Passed Midshipman Beale, of the navy, (who had been sent to meet Kearney, with some thirty men, as a complimentary escort to San Diego,) volunteered to go to Captain Stockton, at that, place, and bring a reinforcement.

This daring enterprise these intrepid and resolute young men, accompanied by a Delaware Indian who was attached as a spy to General Kearney's command, successfully accomplished, but not without extreme suffering and peril. The distance between the camp and San Diego was but thirty miles; but, as they had to make long detours, they traveled nearer fifty. They left the camp in the night of the 29th of December, crawling in a horizontal position through the enemy's lines. Their shoes made noise; for which cause they took them off, and during the night unfortunately lost them. Lying by all day to avoid the enemy, they succeeded by the end of the second night in reaching their destination and procuring the necessary reinforcement. Their feet and flesh torn and bleeding, from the rocks and thorny shrubs, haggard from hunger, thirst, anxiety and sleeplessness, they were again, nevertheless, in full performance of duty at the battles of the 8th and 9th of January.

When Fremont, after meeting with and accepting the surrender of the Mexican forces, reached Los Angelos, Carson immediately returned to his command, and in the ensuing month was again selected to cross the desert,

the wilderness, the mountains, and the prairies, to bring news of those far off operations of its agents to the government in Washington. Leaving the frontier settlements of California on the 25th of February, Carson arrived in St. Louis about the middle of May—making the journey, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, and a detention of it in days at Santa Fe, in a shorter time than it was ever before accomplished. The unsettled state of the country, the war with Mexico, inciting the savage tribes to unusual license and daring—added much to the inevitable hazards and privations of the journey, rendering the most unceasing vigilance necessary night and day; while the speed with which the party traveled debarred them from the usual resource of trvelers in uninhabited regions, and they were fain to resort to the unsavory subsistance of those Hippophagi of the Sierra Neuveda; only converting the poor beasts to food, however, when they were travel-worn and exhausted.

Fortunately, the journey was made in its extent without serious mishap, and Carson, with Lieut. Beale, his comrade in the night march to San Diego, and Lieut. Talbot, the young gentleman who led the gallant retreat of the little party of ten through the enemy's midst, a distance of three hundred miles from Santa Barbara to Monterey, are all now in Washington.

Since Carson's arrival, solely through the appreciation by the president of his merit and services, he has received a commission of lieutenant in the rifle regiment of which Mr. Fremont is the lieutenant colonel. The appointment was unsolicited and unexpected—the suggestion entirely on the recognition of the deserts of this man of the prairies—a fact that is most honoral to the Executive, and makes the favor the gratifying to the friends of Carson.

Washington, June, 1847.

From Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 8 o'clock.

We have news from Tampico a little later. There are only 350 troops at that point.

Pauline, a noted lancer, is in the neighborhood of Tampico, marauding and robbing all upon whom he can lay his hands.

The Louisiana Volunteers are dying very rapidly.

It is rumored that Gen. Cadwallader has been attacked.

The brig Mobile, from New York, with troops, was wrecked on the Florida coast.—All were saved.

The Picaynne says there were no hope that Lieut. Mahan will survive.

Gen Urrea is near Victoria.

LATER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27—10½, P. M.

The steamer Galveston arrived at New Orleans on the 20th.

Capt. Bainbridge with some citizens, and a body of disbanded soldiers, numbering one hundred and fifty, with seventy-five armed men, left Puebla for Vera Cruz, and were attacked by a large body of Guerrillas. He however, arrived safely with the loss of only six men.

Gen. Cadwallader, with 800 men, met the same party of guerrillas at the National Bridge and after a severe engagement the Mexicans were defeated, with a loss of 100 men killed, while the Americans had only 10 killed and 40 wounded.

Much praise is due to Gen. Cadwallader for his promptness in rescuing McIntosh.

Pronunciamentos had been issued at the Capital against Santa Anna, but they were put down by the influence of Bustamene.

Santa Anna's second resignation was not accepted.

guerrilles.

One day later.

The following despatches were received from Fredericksburg Va., this afternoon by Telegraph. The Steamer Jas. L Day arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz on the afternoon of the 16th inst., touching at Tampico on Monday of the 17th, and Brazos, Santiago on the afternoon of the 18th. The news is only one day later.

The main interest excited by this arrival, says our slip, centers on the report communicated to the Jas. L. Day by Mr. Clofton, the Pilot of Tampico, who boarded her on the 18th off that city. He states that they were daily in expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, who were reported to be 15000 strong in the vicinity. On the night of the 12th inst., a demonstration was made by the Mexicans in Tampico to rise. The American authorities however had timely information of the contemplated movement and to suppress it if attempted, calling out the troops who laid on their arms all night. There were no demonstrations of revolt made.

On the 15th instant a party of Mexican Lancers however attempted the out posts of Tampico and drove the Sentinels into the city.

On the 16th a party of Rancheros attacked the Pilot station and were greeted by a discharge from half a dozen muskets when they retreated.

The barque Mary, of Baltimore put into Tampico on the 16th inst., for supplies and repairs. She was bound for Vera Cruz with 200 volunteers which she landed at Tampico. The most important part of the intelligence brought by this arrival is the flattering prospect of Peace.

Capt. Wood, of the Jas L. Day, informs us that information had been received at Vera Cruz, the day before he left, that Scott and Worth, with the main body of the Army had advanced as far as Rio Frio without opposition, and were met at that place by a deputation from the capitol with a propositions of Peace. The exact tenor of the propositions was not known—they were however of such a nature that Gen. Scott refused to accept them, and was determined to push on for the capitol.

From the deep anxiety felt by the government, if the term government can be appliad to any party or power in Mexico, it was thought further concessions would be made to stay the march of our forces to the Capitol.

It was rumored that Almonte had been sentenced to be shot.

A reconoitering party together with some citizens and disbanded soldiers, numbering about 150 with 75 armed men, were attacked several times on their way from Puebla to Vera Cruz and lost 5 or 6 men and had one or two wagons captured.

Dupera's U. S. Dragoons who after the attack of the specie train were sent back to Vera Cruz to get their horses and to guard a return train, were attacked by a superior force of Lancers near Santa Fe, which they repulsed, killing several of the enemy and suffering no loss themselves. It is said however, that some of our wagons were cut off and the drivers taken prisoners.

In the rout from the National Briege to Vera Cruz, Capt, Dupera lost in all three men killed and three wounded.

The Mexican Congress has declined to accept the resignation of Santa Anna as President, *ad interim*. He had sent in his resignation the second time. He had also sent in his resignation of the office of General-in-Chief of the Army. Congress had taken no action on the subject. There were said to be some twenty thousand troops of all kinds in the city of Mexico, poorly armed and miserably provided for. There had been a small Pronunciamento at the Capital, which was easily put down by Gen. Bustamente. It was got up by the Gomez Ferrias party and other factions, to put down Santa Anna.

The garrison at Jalappa has been broken up by order of Gen. Scott, and all the sick and Government stores have been sent to Perote Castle; so that the line of communication is entirely closed. Gen. Scott has had a road opened from Perote to Taspan, by which in future all our stores and men will be sent in preference to the old road.

From the N. O Picayune, June 17.

Later from Vera Cruz.

Attack on a wagon train by a Mexican guerrilla party—thirty Americans supposed to be killed—forty wagons destroyed—death of Major Bosworth, paymaster in the United States army.

The United States ship Massuchusetts, Capt. Wood, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the evening of the 11th inst. The Massachusetts brings over 155 sick and wounded soldiers, under charge of Dr. Tudor, U. S. A.. Purser Bryan of the navy, and Mr. Bosworth and two servants.

The following deaths occurred on the Massachusetts:

C. Gaines, of the mounted rifles, and John Drew, of company I, 7th infantry, died on board before the Massachusetts left Vera Cruz, and were sent on shore for interment on the 13th of June. On the 12th June, John Pope, of the mounted rifles, and John Smith, of company C, 7th infantry, died at sea. On the 13th, J. F. Carson, South Carolina volunteers, died. On the 14th, D. Scurry, South Carolina, volunteers, and H. Heck, 2d dragoons. On the 15th, L. Grover, company E, mounted rifles.

The vomito is represented as on the increase at Vera Cruz. We regret extremely to say that Paymaster Bosworth, who sailed from here only on the 18th ult., sickened and died in Vera Cruz of the vomito. His remains were brought back on the Massachusetts, in charge of his brother.

Quite the most important intelligence brought by this arrival, relates to an attack upon a large train by the Mexican guerillas, which has been partially successful. By the Fanny we learned that a train was to leave Vera Cruz on the morning of the 5th inst. for Puebla, under command of Lieut. Col. McIntosh. The train had in charge $225,000 in specie, of which sum $100,000 belonged to the paymaster's department, the remainder to the quartermaster's. One hundred and twenty-five wagons and six hundred packmules were in the train, which was escorted by 800 troops.

The train left Vera Cruz on the night of the 4th inst., and on Sunday the 6th, when it had advanced about twenty-five miles, it was attacked by a large party of guerillas.—The place was well selected for the purpose by the Mexicans, being represented as a defile broad enough for a single wagon only.—It is said, too, that slight works had been thrown up by the Mexicans to obstruct our advance. The attack was made upon each extremity of the train, and upon the centre at the same time; the principal point, however, being the wagons, which were supposed to contain the specie.

Private accounts represent that the attack was so far successful that forty of our wagons were destroyed—though not those containing the specie—two hundred mules, loaded with subsistance, were taken; and thirty of our men killed. The American Eagle of the 9th say our loss is variously estimated at from four to twenty, but private accounts, from responsible sources, give the loss, as we have done, at thirty men.

The check was so severe, that Col. McIntosh determined not to hazard an advance without reinforcements. Our troops accordingly entrenched themselves behind their wagons, and despatches were sent off to Gen. Cadwallader at Vera Cruz. The general left on Monday evening, the 7th inst., with a force of about five hundred men and four howitzers. Private accounts say further, that on the 10th a part of the voltigeurs also left, with four howitzers, to join the train.

The Eagle represents that our troops regained the attack with the utmost coolness, towards the Puente Nacional, which some suppose they may attempt to defend. No later news from the train had been received the morning of the 11th, the day the Massachusetts left. On the 10th, a large mail was despatched to this port on the propeller Washington, which may be hourly expected. Her letters may bring us further details.

No later news had been received from the army of Gen. Scott. The reason is obvious; for the present, at least, the communition has been entirely cut off. We do not regard this as at all alarming, for General Cadwallader will no doubt open a passage to Jalapa at once; but it indicates a necessity for some cavalry force upon the line to clear away the brigands which infest it, and who must have mustered in greater force than had been anticipated, to attack a train guarded by 800 troops.

But the audacity of these guerillas does not stop here. They are entering Vera Cruz and stealing our horses. For several nights alarms had been created in the city by these predatory attempts. Private letters say that sixty horses were stolen from one pen in the immediate vicinity of the town. A regiment of Texas rangers, it seems to us, would find ample scope for employment in the vicinity of Vera Cruz.

The steamers Palmetto and Edith arrived at Vera Cruz on the 8th inst. The schooner General Worth had also arrived with one company of voltigeurs. On the Palmetto a lady is said to have arrived from New Orleans in search of a runaway slave. Her pursuit is represented as successful.

We await anxiously our letters by the Washington.

The "New York Sun" of yesterday morning contains a letter from the city of Mexico, of the 31st May. It states that the heads of the church, including the leading bishop, were, from the begining, opposed to the war; but that a great fear of the military power still prevails; that "Santa Anna bears the curse of the Mexican nation—it will pursue him to his death. He has lied to, and betrayed his credulous country cruelly. When he arrived here from Puebla, but a few days ago—and he came in hot haste—the leperos of the city pelted him with stones, and he only escaped from death through the assistance of the military and police to the national palace. His power is gone—his army broken up—and henceforth the friends of peace, the clergy, merchants, and planters, may save the nation. The fortification of the city is abandoned.—Only the rabble were in favor of such a move, which would have devoted our beautiful fabrics to ruin." The writer says, that "as General Scott approaches—and we expect him every moment—a thousand tumults and rumors are taking place. First, Gen. Scott is reported dead—then his army dispersed—then the victory of some Mexicans somewhere; and when all thes rumors end like Santa Ann's despatch from Buena Vista, or the Mexican story of the United States whigh and democrat fighting a battle at Washington—pure lies! then the rabble howl. All is horrible confusion. The foreigners and wealthy citizens are flying to the interior, carrying on everything valuable. Some bury their treasure in the ground and walls, to keep it from robbers. The city is literally stripped of all its wealth, goods, money, plate, &c. The stores in all our streets are closed more than half the time Even now, the Polkas and Puros are fighting in the streets like savage wolves, and every business is suspended. We cannot survive long thus. I pray God, before Mexico is self-annihilated, Gen. Scott may arrive and give us succor. Every good man lifts up both hands to welcome the American army. When that arrives, we shall be rid of our tyrants and have peace. Peace! for which the better Mexicans pray. We have no government, no means, and no desire for defence. Our defence is to be rid of our own oppressors. not a cannon will be pointed from this city towards Gen. Scott, no! for there are none to point! God hasten Gen. Scott; to us! We look to him now for protection. We have read the address he divulged at Vera Cruz, and know that our property and religion will be respected. Our own Congress has no longer a quorum or influence," &c., &c.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, July 3, 1847.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

FR'S. R. SHUNK.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

What is their Object?

It is a long established principle that every cause has its effect, and every effect its corresponding cause. Not dissimilar to this is the saying that in every action man has some object in view, nothing being done but to the accomplishment of a particular or imagined purpose. That disappointments occur, and that points are often attained directly opposite to those at which the actors aimed, is not at all strange, when we see with what little consideration mankind enters upon things, sometimes of the greatest importance, and with what carelessness and rapidity they hurry along to the end, regardless of consequences, and which, instead of bringing glory, honor, and riches, furnish only contumely, regret and everlasting disgrace.

Nothing will more clearly illustrate this fact than a brief examination of the proceedings of the great mass of the whig party upon the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war. The annexation of Texas was an object in which President Tyler was known to take a deep interest, and hence their violent opposition to it. Not really because they feared the influence that it might exert, when a member of this glorious confederacy, for evil—not for fear of a war with Mexico did they oppose its admission, but because President Tyler, whom they had elected to *use*, but could not, was in favor of the measure, they were deadly opposed to it. Here, then was their object. Instead of occupying their seats for the purposes for which the people elected them, to make good and wholesome laws for the country, the whig members of Congress were there to throw obstacles in the way of enacting such laws. In a word, they were there to *"head him"* (the President) *"or die."* This was their object, and how much of it they attained the public have seen.

Again, after the annexation of Texas had taken place, and President Polk had superceded Tyler, this same party arrayed themselves in all their strength against any and every measure calculated to secure to the nation the blessings of the great act which it had just consummated, and when the Mexican army crossed into our territory and murdered, in the most brutal manner, our citizens and soldiers, these same men threw up their caps for very joy. Ever since that time some of them have manifested the greatest gratification at the difficulties and dangers that our brave soldiers have been called upon to endure; throwing every impediment in the way of their volly upon them by insurrecting their country, a drunken rabble, wholly unfit for the service for which they had enlisted. We are constrained to ask, what do they expect to gain; "what is their object in taking this course?" Can it be to gain popularity, to accumulate power? Can it be that they have so mistook the good and the right way as to go against their country, her dearest rights, and even the lives of their own fellow citizens, thinking that they are in the path of duty! If so, we point them to the unenviable position which those men now occupy who stood shoulder to shoulder, as they now do, with the enemies of our country in the days of the revolution, and whose names have been handed down to posterity as traitors to the dearest rights of man and enemies to their own flesh and blood. Is it to gain favor in the eyes of their countrymen, and thereby secure to themselves high and profitable stations in the nation? We warn them against such a course! Look to the fate of all of your kin who have gone before you, and take warning; remember that they have all gone down to the grave "unwept, unhonored and unsung," despised alike by friend and foe, consigned to the solemn tomb to be forgotten; while those they persecuted are bright stars in the halo of memory, destined to shine on while the nation exists, the very mention of whose names causes a feeling of pride to arise in the bosom of every true American. The man who gives "aid and comfort" to his country's enemies, who admonishes them to give his brother "a hospitable grave," who wishes in his heart the death of every noble spirit that has volunteered to defend the flag he loves, will surely have his reward. The vengeance of a just God is upon him, and the tinge of shame will mantle to the cheeks of his posterity, even to the third and fourth generation, at the bare mention of the deeds he is now enacting. These things they know from past experience, and the histories of all nations that have ever lived, and knowing this we are again constrained to ask what is their object, or what does the whig party expect to gain from its opposition to the Mexican war?

☞ The editor of the Commercial Advertiser is informed that we have neither the inclination nor intention of continuing any discussion which may have been commenced with the junior editor previous to his absence. As our neighbor is so sanguine, however, in his remarks as to the inconsistency and "changing sides" of the Observer, upon the Tariff question, we would advise him to take our files and publish such articles of editorial as he may find contradictory, side by side.—This will establish his word, so far as that is concerned, beyond a doubt. He may think this course wholly unnecessary, imagining that his say so is enough to establish the fact, but we suggest it out of the best of feeling, believing ourselves to be a better judge of the *weight* which his *assertions* have in this community, than he is himself. When he does this, it will be time enough for us to answer him. A man is never found guilty until convicted by *evidence*.

☞ The Democratic Convention of Crawford county have put in nomination, J. P. Brawley, Esq. as a candidate for Senator, subject to the coincidence of Venango county; S. G. Krice and Jas. K. Kerr, Esqs. for Assembly, James A. McFadden Treasurer, William Burchfield, Commissioner, and B. Rhynd, for Auditor. We have no doubt they will all be elected.

Gone.

Our readers have doubtless seen by the last paper that our junior partner, who has attended principally to the editorial department of the paper for the last two years, is absent on a visit to Chicago, and a portion of what but a few years since was termed the "far west." In his absence it becomes our duty to devote what time we can spare from our official duties—which is not much—to the editorial department of the Observer. It is so long since we have done anything at editing that it would seem almost necessary, in conformity with the long established custom of the editorial fraternity, for us to start off with a *"bow"* to our readers, but our thinking and writing powers have both become so rusty from neglect, that we hardly think we could do even that with a good grace; so we shall not attempt it. The fact is, our time and mind has been constantly devoted to the business affairs of the office—to dunning and being dunned; to collecting debts and paying off demands against us, and providing the means necessary in carrying on our business; and if such things would not knock the poetical corners off a man and spoil his fine taste for prose (provided he had any) we would like to know what would. We shall therefore devote our spare time and the best of our abilities, to the columns of our paper, and if we fail in keeping up its usual variety and interest, its readers can console themselves for the loss by anticipating that upon the return of the "writing editor," they will be amply repaid in its improvement.

Loss of the Chesapeake.

G. W. Bradbury, Esq., editor of the Cincinnati Sunday News, and a passenger on board the Chesapeake at the time of her collision with the schooner John Porter, by which both vessels were sunk and a number of valuable lives lost, has published a long statement with regard to it, in which he accuses the officers of the boat as follows:

"1st. That the collision between the steamer Chesapeake and the schooner John Porter was the result of the most criminal carelessness and thorough contempt of human life on the part of the officers of the former vessel; the night was bright, the Porter had lights both at the bow and stern, and the Chesapeake ran into her, as a simple matter of lake etiquette just because she did not choose to change her course, no matter what might come in the way.

2nd. That, after the collision, the officers and crew of the boat with one or two honorable exceptions, exhibiting neither sense, energy or manhood—proved themselves to be bastards by cowardly deserting the women and children consigned to their charge; and that a sound and safe canal boat, in *a "calm summer's morning,"* would be in very poor hands if committed to the responsibility of a large majority of them.

3d. That the boat was an old, rotten, worn out, used up concern: that she was badly appointed, worsely managed, and, in all a burning disgrace to her owners for all time to come. While it was known, by almost every one acquainted with her, that a child could have thrown a stone through her hull, she had but a single boat, without oars, and that was barely sufficient to save officers and crew.

And finally, taking all things into consideration, from beginning to end, a more wanton and infamous disregard to human life—a more absolute violation of the commonest laws of humanity has never been manifested by ever nautical [illegible] of any vessel that too plainly—*shake!*

All these charges he says he can prove by the best of evidence, and that he has taken the necessary steps for so doing before the proper tribunal. It is a sorry picture of disregard for the lives and property of our fellows; and if the above statements are substantiated, we hope to see an example made of the case, which will forever deter the enaction of a like scene. It has become a universal practice to publish thoughout the land, immediately upon the occurrence of such an accident, a sort of stereotype "card to the public," exonorating the persons in charge of boats, rail road cars, &c., and lauding them to the skies for their "coolness and bravery." Now we will venture to assert that not one in ten of these *"unavoidable"* accidents occur, which are not through the utter neglect, willfulness, or carelessness of those in charge, and that these "cards to the public" are got up by the masters, managers, or persons deeply interested in the wreck—and further, that they are generally signed by persons who do not know whether their statements are true or false. We are led to this conclusion from the many accidents that happen, and the stories that are invariably put in circulation in direct contradiction to those "cards." We look upon these things as highly wrong, operating as they do as a sort of opiate upon community, lulling them to sleep on the very brink of ruin. Let censure from the traveling public fall upon those who deserve it, and our word for it, four fifths of the accidents which are daily occurring upon our lakes, rivers and rail roads will cease.

Anti-Renters Again.

Mr. Brodhead, says the Buffalo Republic, while on his way to Kingston, where he had been subpœnaed as a witness on the 14th inst., when passing through Ulster Co., was attacked by fifteen men, disguised and armed with pistols, who robbed him of $303, inflicted three stabs on his body, and seriously injured him otherwise. He was detained until 10 o'clock at night, before allowed to depart. A number of years ago, Mr. Broadhead had been out collecting interest on the sale of some lots of land, and it is supposed that this was the cause of his being thus dealt with.

Beat Ourselves.

Yes, fairly outdone in the Strawberry line. Our junior may make as many bets as he pleases about his strawberries, but we were presented with a large bowl of this delicious fruit, the other day, from the garden of H. Cadwell, Esq., of this city, which far exceeded our *largest* ideas of strawberries. Every one of them was as large as small apples.—We measured one just for our own satisfaction, and found it *four and a half inches* in circumference. If any one has strawberries that they think can come up to that, why—— we should like to see them, that's all.

☞ John B. Butler, Esq. at present paymaster in the Army, has been appointed Military store keeper at the Allegheny City Arsnel, in the place of Mr. James Sturgeon, deceased.

☞ The Address of the Democratic State Central Committee, will appear in our next. Its length and the lateness of its reception, rendered it impossible for us to publish it this week.

☞ A very sad funeral is said to have taken place in Boston on account of a barrel of porter having fallen from a truck. Some fifty mourners were standing round the beer.

LETTERS FROM THE EDITOR.

TOLEDO, O., JUNE 26, 1844.

We arrived at this city of magnificent expectations and expensive excavations, last evening at four o'clock, the Missouri making an extremely short run of it including all stoppages. It would be useless for me to attempt a description of the magnificent scenery which meets the eye of the traveler on Lake Erie, in sober prose, especially among the islands. It has been attempted often by those more competent than the writer of this, yet in my opinion all have failed; I will therefore not place myself in the category alluded to.

I was much disappointed with Toledo. I had heard and read much of its rapidly growing importance in a commercial point of view, and I certainly expected to find a young city, equal in extent and beauty to our own. Instead, however, of realizing any such expectations, I found a town, or rather some four or five pieces of towns, scattered along the Maumee for a mile or better, looking as though a whirlwind had picked up the outskirts of some city, and when over this spot, had been taken with a violent shake of the Maumee fever, and scattered them along in a heterogenious, helter-skelter kind of a way. Added to this, the city fathers have been attempting to improve the appearance of things, by grading streets, and building new ones out into the river. The consequence is, if a man wishes to find his lot, back from the river a square or so, he is compelled to carry a forty foot ladder to climb from the street to it.—Their grading, or rather excavation, through the hard pan of the bluff, has already cost some three or four hundred thousand dollars, raised by a tax on real estate situated on the streets graded. How much more it will cost the *unfortunate* owners of these bits of bluff and hard pan, before they dig them down them to a level with the streets, is a problem not so easily solved. Certainly no one will at present break the commandment, "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's" lot. I thought I had seen mud before, but Toledo takes the prize—it is decidedly the most extensive mud hole I ever saw. By the by, I would like to see some of our fashionable fair promenading the excavated streets of this paradise of mud, with their thin kid slippers and Sunday-go-to-meeting "fixins," to make their afternoon calls. It would be "A sight to behold," as our friends on the corner have it.

With all these disadvantages, I have no doubt, Toledo will eventually become a very pretty town; but it will take years and an immense expenditure of money. In a commercial point of view, it is a town of undoubted prosperity and importance. Surrounded by a rich agricultural country, with a rail road leading into the heart of Michigan, and a canal connecting it with the Wabash valley and the Ohio at Cincinnati, it could not well be otherwise. I am told that already it excels Detroit in the extent of its commercial business, and I can readily believe so from the bustle and activity now witnessed on the dock. Still were this business doubled a hundred fold, and I was sure of monopolizing the greater portion of it, I am sure it would be no sort of inducement to seek it as a place of residence.

I cannot close this hasty scrawl, without bearing witness to the gentlemanly deportment and kindness of Capt. McBride, of the Missouri, as also the clerk, Mr. Fuller, and indeed all the officers and men attached to the boat, on our way up and while lying in port. Every thing was done to make us comfortable, and every facility offered to enjoy the passage. May their shadows never be less.

I leave this morning, at 9 o'clock, on the "John Owen," for Detroit, from which place you will hear from me again. B. F. S.

WALE'S HOTEL, DETROIT, June 27, 1847.

As stated in my letter of yesterday, I left Toledo at 9 o'clock on the "John Owen" for this city, but owing to an accident to the boat we did not arrive here until 11 o'clock last night; consequently my impressions of this ancient city are derived from its appearance on Sunday. The Owen stopped at Monroe, a village of some little importance, about two miles from the lake, but which, or rather within a half or three quarters of a mile of which, the General Government has cut a canal through the low marshy lands, and by using the waters of the River Raisin, made quite a port for the smaller class steamboats and schooners to stop at. There is at all times probably from seven to eight feet water in this canal. The boat did not lay long enough for me to walk up to the village proper, which I regreted very much as it is the residence of Mr. M'Clelland, the member of Congress from this district, and for the last two sessions chairman of the committee on commerce in the House. Soon after leaving Monroe, and when near the mouth of the canal, the cylinder head burst, smashing the walking beam, sky-light, and lamps, bending to piston rod, and cutting up divers other freaks contrary to the usages of peaceable and well disposed steam engines, and to the great danger and fright of sundry quiet and inoffensive passengers. No one was hurt, however, although the engineer had a narrow escape of it, having just got down from the walking beam which he was oiling. In about a couple of hours, the Chatauque came along and towed us to this place, a distance of some 46 miles.

Detroit is really one of the prettiest cities I ever saw. Its situation is certainly delightful, and many of its buildings large and substantial. A Sunday view of a town is not a very satisfactory way of judging of its business, yet I think Detroit is as prosperous as any point on the Lake or rivers. There are quite a number of public buildings, and churches, some of which are very beautiful. In this class may be ranked the two Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist churches and the Odd Fellows Hall. The State House, wherein the assembled wisdom of Michigan has heretofore held its sessions, is a large brick building resembling somewhat a church—and withal not a very imposing structure. I attempted to get in, but found the door fastened. I however have the consolation of knowing that I came as near getting into the halls of legislation as any democrat in Erie county ever did. I tried the door and found it locked—they tried the people and found them locked.

There are many beautiful private residences in Detroit—as many perhaps as any city of its size in the west. An evidence, to my mind, of its advantages and wealth. The residence of Gen. Cass, of course, attracted my attention, as I doubt not it does that of every stranger sojourning here. It is a very neat, plain and unpretending white frame house, surrounded with shrubbery, very much resembling the dwelling of some well-to-do-in-the-world farmer. There are probably more than a hundred better or rather more expensive private residences here than it.

The Albany is in, and I shall most probably leave on her for Chicago in the morning, at which place you will hear from me again. I think there will be a very large Convention—delegates have been passing up for a week, and the largest body is still behind. A large delegation will be there from this city, as indeed from almost every town and village in the State. B. F. S.

The Tariff of '46

Was ever mortal man so humbugged, as the whig party by its leaders, in regard to that "ruin" which they said would inevitably overtake the business of this country because of the repeal of the bill of '42 and the substitution of that of '46? One year ago, and we were saluted by glowing pictures of the prosperity of the country, all the effect of the benign influence of the bill of '42, and high and dismal wraught prophecies of the "ruin" and disaster which the bill of '46 would bring upon the country. Every whig we met re-echoed them, and shook their heads in a kind of wobegone manner, which for the life of us, we could not help but commiserate, although our better judgment told us it was the result of a mistaken and false theory of trade and commerce. Now, however, the bill of '46 has been tried—the "ruin" over which so much whig lamentation was poured, is among the things that never were, except in imagination. Instead of ominous shakes of the head and gloomy looks, a smile indicative of prosperity is seen on every countenance.—The country never was as prosperous—labor of all kinds never as well rewarded as now. Why then will not the federal whig leaders act like honest men, and acknowledge themselves mistaken on this question? Why will they not tell their followers that their true interest is to sustain a course of policy like the present, and that stability in our revenue laws is all important to continued health in the various branches of trade. Why do they wish to upset the political aspect of our own state, and once more set the political cauldron boiling, and experimenting politicians at work? Nothing, we are confident, but the loves and fishes of office. The people, however, we are confident are satisfied with the present state of things, and will not lend their influence to defeat the Democratic nominees, SHUNK and LONGSTRETH, and thus plant a fatal dagger in the vitals of the tariff of '46.

☞ A destructive hail-storm occurred at Peoria, Illinois, breaking nearly all the windows in the city, and destroying every garden in its vicinity, tearing the leaves from the stems, and driving the roots of vegetables further into the ground. Hailstones were picked up weighing from two to four ounces. The storm raged about 15 minutes, and the scene is described as being truly terrific during its continuance. The damage done to houses alone is said to exceed $2000.

Illinois.

The Convention to amend the Constitution, was organized at Springfield on the 7th inst., by the election of all Democratic officers.—The Democrats have a large majority.

☞ The Ship Macedonian sailed on her mission of charity, from New York on the 19th ult. with about 12,000 barrels of breadstuffs, for the destitute of Ireland. Her arrival out, will undoubtedly be blessed by thousands of the poor sufferers who are famishing for the want of bread.

☞ We are requested to state that in consequence of conflicting arrangements, the meeting called for the Sons of Temperance at the Court House on Monday evening next will be postponed for the present.

THE FINKLES SENTENCED TO STATE PRISON.—On Saturday last, Calvin and Peter Finkle, previously convicted of an assult and battery with intent to kill, upon E. P. Cowles, esq., of Hudson, were sentenced to the State Prison for two years. They were first sentenced for two years and six months, but on the Court being reminded that the expiration of the term would fall in the winter season, it was changed to two years.

After sentence was pronounced and the prisoners were being removed from the Court House, they made another attempt to escape, aided by their friends. One of them succeeded in partially climbing over the fence of the yard, but was seized by the leg and drawn back. Outside of the yard a horse was in waiting for him, on which he expected to escape from the officers of the law. All their attempts were foiled, and they were despatched under a strong escort for the State Prison.

The other members of this notorious family will have their trial next week. They are arraigned merely fot assaults and battery.—*Albany Statesman.*

GALVANIZED IRON.—We noticed an article in the Courier and Enquirer a few days since, which contains some very important facts: so important, that they should be known. It appears that, by a newly discovered process, iron may be covered with a coat of zinc at a very moderate cost, and, thus prepared, it defies oxidation. Tin, shingles, slate, and pure zinc, must yield their claims to durability to this new article. Roofs covered with it, remain bright and untarnished through all kinds of weather and seasons, and, we might almost say, all time. Everything that is usually constructed of iron, and is exposed to dampness, may now be made almost imperishable. The process of manufacture is founded on electro-chemical principles, and has been thoroughly approved by the greatest of our modern chemists. We propose to give the subject a close examination, and to publish the result.—*N. Y. True Sun.*

SALE OF PIG METAL.—We have a sale this morning of 100 tons Ætna furnance, Hanging Rock, to be delivered at $37, six months. It will be recollected our paper, in February, predicted exactly this price in June for H. R. metal.

We clip the above from the columns of the whig organ of this city. The prophesying, talent of the editor of the American is truly astonishing, and scarcely equalled by any of his coadjutors. We wonder what the editor of the whig organ prophesied about twelve months ago, respecting the price pig iron would bring when the tariff of 1842 was repealed? Ruin! ruin!! ruin!!! Eh?—*Pittsburg Post.*

COL. DONIPHAN'S COMMAND.—The regiment of Missourians now in the city are obviously the lions of the town. They excite universal attention by their appearance. No more martial body of men has been seen here, and their exploits are the theme of constant remark and admiration. Our citizens will not suffer the regiment to leave us without receiving some special manifestation of public regard.—*N. O. Bee.*

THE WHIG CREED.—The South has become a nuisance; there are irreconcilable difficulties between the South and the North; all the worth is in the North; the North would do better without the South than with it, and the sooner the division takes place the better; nicknames are the best arguments; locofoco, lokeys, locofocoism, old hunkers, destructives; slang is better than truth; democrats are loafers and ignoramuses; Jefferson never wrote the Declaration of Independence; Madison never shaped the national Constitution; no great statesmen are democrats; no living democratic authors write what they sign; our institutions are weak; self government a humbug, and there is less liberty here than in Turkey; the President made the war; Congress have no power, they are tools and did nothing all officers and soldiers who go to Mexico ought to die. The talents and decency; fouerism is better than democracy; antirentism better than locofocoism; repudation is democratic, although the bankrupt law repudiated more debts than all other laws—yet it was right, and justified by policy. The end justifies the means; better support a "little devil" than lose an election; democracy brings ruin; the tariff of '46 is destructive, and all appearances of thrift and prosperity are delusive; whigs did right to vote for war; to vote against war—and war is better than peace, unless peace brings with it a "whig victory."

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Erie, Pa., on the 1st July, 1847. Persons enquiring for any of the following letters please say they are advertised. Two cents is charged for every letter in addition to the Postage:

Anderson Geo W 2	Liddle W J F
Akrite Geo	Louis Peter
Austin H G	Lee Joseph E
Adams Edwin R	Megoin Edward
Allison Mrs Thos	M'Laughlin Thos
Alexander Archibald	McInter Miss Sarah
Alexander Lyman	McComb John
Andrews J L	McCann D J
Babender Adam	McAvoy John
Blain A W 2	McKinley Laticia
Boyd William	McLain John
Bradish Mrs Catharine 2	McCannon
Brindle Norman	McKeen Patrick
Bleakney, Martin 2	McCrea Sammel
Blood Asa	McDaniel Daniel
Brubaker Geo	McGuire
Baker Eli P	Marsh D
Brace Miss Eliza	Macoy William
Bates I W	Macomber J G 2
Baldwin Remus & Son	Macomber Ebenezer 2
Belden M C	Miles Martin
Bartlett Miss C C	Miller Col D C
Benson Adanson P	Marshall A J
Benedict Aaron	Min Richard M
Beaver Miss Eliza	Mindl T
Berry Thomas	Marshall Wm E 2
Baldwin Miss Abigal	Messe John
Barns D P 2	Minnig Peter
Bensey S B	Meharin J F
Benedict J H	Merriman Lucius T
Bailey Gilbert	Miller Mrs M
Babbett Mrs Harriett	Miller F H
Barber A H	Mills John
Battles Sally	Mills Miss Julia
Bartley Wm P	Messick Mrs Eliza
Barnett Charles J	Maxwell D
Barber Miss Mary M	Miller J G
Bonney Daniel	Monouge Lawrence
Butler John	Morrison Bartholomew
Burger John & Co	Moore Isaac
Barton John	Musselman Miss Mary
Booth Sidney	Moodie P W
Booth Miss Elizabeth	Norcross Andrew
Butler Z N	Neff Frederick
Boardman J D	Nyles E
Butt Geo	Naylor John
Butler Frederick	Naylor Sarah Ann
Bauer Jacob	Newsham Charles
Bose Michael	Ohlweiler T
Buchmiller Martin	Oliphant F H & Son
Burnly Joseph	O'Leary Miss M
Burr Rev H	Owen Mr
Bone G W	O'Daniel Elijah
Boyce Geo	Putney A M
Chappel J L	Porter Hon John K
Chapman Catharine	Putney Heil 2
Clark Andrew M	Paul C H D
Crowell J A	Preston Susanah
Creigh Rev T	Parmely Doc D
Clements Harriet	Phelps Miss L
Cathcart Mrs Caroline	Rawson Jno
Carr William	Raymer E S
Carter Seth 2	Raymer Malanny
Carter Mrs Josiah	Ralston James
Coats William	Raymond Hiram
Cole Miss Maria	Reed Reuben
Cole Miss Mary M	Raligan Wm P
Coover Miss Mary	Richards John
Curtis Edmond	Ransom Wm
Collins Kendrick	Rannels B B
Cushing Joe	Rogers Mr
Casper J L	Roberson John
Coats Mrs Maria	Robertson John
Colgain James	Robison James
Dreisbell James or Martin	Russell John
	Rood Mrs M 3
Drake B A	Roberts J W 2
Desmond John	Roberts L L
Devenport John L	Robison Mrs Emeline
Daniels Oliver	Rowe John
DeForest J H	Robinson John
DeGroote S C	Rose John
Dunphey Miss Jane 2	Roberts R R
Dornin Daniel H	Scott Mrs S J
Duffy Mrs Catharine	Sloan Henry
Durst Jacob	Smith Jane
Dustin Miss L A	Smith Rectina
Dolan Bernard	Sweetland Phidelia
Doose Wm H	Smith S M
Elliot Miss Catharine	Slattery Geo
Evans Robert	Smith Wm
Evans Joshua	Sloan H L
Eachus Sidney	Spencer Martin
Fauver John or Jacob	Scott Rev John
Freedle Andrew	Scott Wm
Finley John P	Smith J W
Filley N W	Shephard F
Grovit Mr	Sprague Ara
Grillis James M	Sherman D A
Greenlead J 2	Savage H H 2
Greenwood Joseph	Snow E M 2
Gunnison E D	Steadman Edward
Gilmer Ebenezer	Sterdivant E O
Grant Mrs Matilda	Stanley Horatio
Geer S D	Stouch John
Gillaspie Samuel	Strigh Elisha
Har

"We must have a change."—*Federal Paper.*

Who but the Federal panic makers, who (in the language of the prtriotic Matthew Carey) "only rise as the country sinks," asks for a CHANGE?

Do the Farmers, who obtain one dollar and a half for their wheat, a dollar for their corn, fifty cents for their oats, and ready sales at that, ask for a *CHANGE*?

Do the *Mechanics*, who have plenty of work, good pay, and a fair currency, ask for a "CHANGE?

Do the Merchants, who sell their goods at fair prices and receive cash for the them, ask for a CHANGE?

Do the Manufacturers, who run their mills night and day, *and sell* all the fabrics they can produce at high prices, ask for a CHANGE?

Do the people of Pennsylvania, who have just struggled out of the hideous jaws of repudiation, into the pleasant paths of prompt payment, with honest men in the administration of the government, ask for a CHANGE?

Do the people of the United States, who five years ago were begging loans in *Europe* at a discount, but who can now command fifty millions at a premium, ask for a CHANGE?

None of these classes ask for a change; all are prosperous and happy, well contented with their lot, *rejoiceing* that their government and *the people of this great and glorious country* are able to chastise the enemies of the Republic with one hand, and feed the starving subjects of crowned heads with the other.

None but Federal panic makers clamor for a CHANGE; but the people seem to understand them, and will adhere to the pilots who have steered the ship of State so safely through the breakers of repudiation, and the whirlpool of grasping monopolies.—*Dem. Union.*

A CONTRAST OF CREDIT.—The subjoined fact gives a clear comparative view of the public credit under a federal and under a democratic administration:

In 1841, in a time of peace, and during a whig administration, our government hawked the United States six per cent, stock all over Europe, and was not only unable to obtain a dollar, but was derided for the attempt to renew loans among a mass of dishonored paper. In 1847, under a democratic administration, and *during war*, a loan of $22,000,000 was advertised, and bids amounting to $55,000,000 were offered at a premium by American bankers—more than three times the amount asked for.—*Trenton Eagle.*

The following passage in relation to the working of the democratic financial measures now in opperation is from the same journal:

Our moneyed institutions, which pretended to date their ruin from the operation of the specie clause of the independent treasury law, are declaring larger dividends than in any previous years. The dividends of nine N. York banks in 1845 were $3 25, in 1846 $3 35, in 1847 $3 50. Those of twenty-four Boston banks in 1845 were $3 25, in 1846 $3 31, in 1847 $3 40, showing a regular increase of profits.

The operation of the low tariff, an equally pretended destructive measure, has been no less successful, and, so far, the revenue derived from it exceeds not only the estimates, but the business of last year. At the port of New York, the increased imports from December 1st down to April 23d, (four months and a half,) have been $7,822,143, of which amount $4,610,867 has been received in specie; and the receipts since shows a similar advance. They would have been greater still, had not the new warehouse system deprived the government of the immediate receipt of a considerable sum for duties.

☞ We owe our readers an apology for the unusual space occupied by advertisements in this week paper. We will curtail them as soon as possible.

☞ We are obliged to say that we have been astonished at the vast number of cures Vaughn's *medicine*, rdvertised in this paper is making—go and see the agent—get a book.

CHEMICAL ACTION.—It is a fundamental principle of all physical knowledge, that we can create nothing and destroy nothing. We may change the fashion and properties of all things, but to form new laws of combination or new species of matter, belongs to the Creator. Hence results the unedinnon energy and extraordinary virtues of the GARGLING OIL, as evinced in the cure of those *obstinate diseases* which resist the action of all other (PRETENDED) remedies and oils. It does not remove a disease by mechanical force, but by *exciting a powerful chemical influence in the* morbid part, affecting a change in the condition of its elements, and thereby restoring healthy action; and numerous are the instances in which it *has been known to effect radical and perfect cures*, of which a number or highly interesting cases could be introduced, but our limits forbid. See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

MARRIED—*In Pittsburgh, on the 24th* ult. by Rev. Mr. Sparks, Mr. John H. Burton, of this place, and Miss Mary Ann, daughter of John Herron, Esq., of that city.

In Pittsburg, on the same day, by the same Mr. Richard Sill and Miss Eliza P. daughter of John Herron, Esq., all of that city.

On the 30th ult., by G. J. Ball, Esq., Mr. Henry Lewis and Miss Mary Nutting.

On the 1st inst. by the same, Mr. James McConnell and Miss Sarah Jane Fisk.

DIED—At the residence of his father, in Waterford, on the 20th ult., Dr. T. J. Burrows, in the 26th year of his age.

In this city, on the 22d ult., Mrs. Angelica Parlin, wife of Mr. J. Parlin, aged 36 years.

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
July 3, 1847. 7

GREEN APPLES.—Newton Pippins and several other kind of apples for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
July 3, 1847. 7

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE second quarter of the Summer Session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 12th of *July*, and close the last week in September. Terms $2,00 & 3,00 per quarter.

JAMES C. REID, Principal.
J. W. WETMORE, Mathematical Department.
D. P. ESSIGN, Primary do.,
MISS L. E. INGERSOLL, *Female do.*

Mr. C. Beadle will *give instruction* in Penmanship to those who desire it, for which an extra charge will be made.

It is very desirable that students should be in attendance punctually the first day of the term.

As this is the last quarter that the present principal will be engaged in teaching, application for the situation of Principal may be made to Geo. A. Elliot, Esq. Secretary of the Boar of Trustees.

JAMES C. REID, Principal.
July 3, 1847.

ORDINANCE,

For Paving with Plank the north side of Sixth st., from Holland to German streets.

1st. Be it Ordained and Enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Erie, That all and every owner or owners of any lot or lots or small quantities of land, bounded on the north side by 6th st., between Holland and German sts., be and they are hereby required to pave the Side Walks in front of the same, and the owner or owners of corner lots are required to extend their pavements along said streets past the line of their respective lot or lots twelve feet, and to have such pavement completed, as hereinafter directed, on or before the 1st day of August next.

2d. Be it further enacted, etc. That the said pavement shall be laid of two inch plank, and the width of the walk to be not less than six feet, to be laid in accordance with the established grade and the outer edge secured with substantial posts In default of the said pavement being completed by the 1st day of August next, as aforesaid, the Burgess and Town Council will proceed to lay down the same, and file liens for the cost thereof against the respective lot or lots, or other quantities of land, and proceed to collect the same according to the act of Assembly in such cases made and provided.

Ordained and enacted into an Ordinance the 30th day of June, 1847.

Attest: WM. KELLEY, Burgess.
G. J. BALL, Clerk.

THE EXPRESS AGAIN.

CADWELL has just received from New York a few very choice goods, to which he invites the attention of the ladies and others wishing to purchase, consisting of Orleans' Muslins, a new and beautiful article for dresses, Swiss Muslins, Brocha Barrages, Plain do., Fringes and Gimps, Silk and Cashmere Shawls, Tarleton Mulls, &c. &c. More expected daily, particulars given in full next week; in the meantime he respectfully solicits a call. H. CADWELL.
July 3, 1847.

Something worth Knowing about.

A rarity under the head of a Patent Medicine advertisement. We ask our readers to pursue the following, knowing they will profit thereby.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

A medicine which is perfectly safe, and may be given to children from tender infancy, to advanced age, by a under no restraint as to cold water or any kind of food. Purges mildly, subduing fever; destroys and expels worms with invariable success, and is easily administered to children.

That it possesses these valuable properties is fearlessly asserted; still claiming the additional advantages of being given in small bulk, and requirnone of the drenching which Worm Tea and other supposed Vermifuges demand. During its brilliant career, it has been introduced into many families, where every other known and accessible Vermifuge had been tried without the least success, where it has promptly expelled worms to an almost incredible amount.

Hear what the Editor of the Bulletin of the Pacific, (published in Pittsburgh, Pa.) says in reference to the article.

"In looking up a few advertisements for my small sheet, the other day, I called in upon Messrs J. KIDD & CO., and remarking that I would be glad to advertise any medicine that really was essentially useful, they furnished me with their circular respecting Mr. M'Lane's Worm Specific, with the accompanying *certificates*. Feeling persuaded that the certificates were genuine, I took some of the medicine home for the use of my own young family. I gave the first day a small teaspoonful to Sarah. She was wan looking and black under the eyes. She passed several worms some as large as a pipe stem. I also gave a small teaspoonful to Samuel, a little, rosy cheeked, fleshy boy, about 3 1 2 years old. Burgs, his stomach was tympanous, i. e he was pot-bellied, I thought he might have worms. He cried after more, which I did not see fit to give him, but upon the operation of this medicine, his mother and the neighbors were surprised at the result. He passed nearly a pint of worms, almost all as big as a common pipe stem. There was seventy in all.—I then gave some to a little boy only 2 years old, and he passed twenty five, some eight inches in length. I therefore feel clear to recommend M'Lane's *Vermifuge as a specific for worms.* It fairly seems death to them.

ISRAEL REES, Editor.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 10th, 1847

J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburg now the sole Proprietors of Dr. M'Lane's celebrated medicines. All orders must be addressed to them.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular *and enquire for Dr M'Lane's Worm Specific or Vermifuge.*

DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The past summer (1846) has been a very remarkable one. Frequent and heavy rains, followed by intense and long continued heat, had the effect, in the first place, to promote a rapid growth of succulent vegetation, and in the second, to produce a rapid decomposition of vegetable matter, giving rise to much miasma and spreading sickness, disease and death, in places which had heretofore been remarkable for their salubrity.

We are credibly informed, that whole meadows on which the grass was unusually heavy, rotted to the ground and was not fit to be cut. In Indiana and Illinois, the sickness was so general, that there was not enough well persons to attend upon the sick, whose sufferings were protracted by a want of proper remedies, as well as of good nursing. Much of this suffering might have been prevented, had every family kept on hand a supply of medicines suited to counteract the effects of this miasma, with which the atmosphere at certain times is surcharged. In addition to Quinine, (*which is in such general use as to need no comment,*) we would strongly urge every family to keep on hand one or more boxes of "Dr. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS."

These Pills are the prescription of an eminent Physician in Monongalia Co., Virginia, and were used by him in his private practice as a remedy in bilious complaints, for years before he thought of offering them to the public. Such, however, was the success of the Pills, and so great the number of persons benefited by them, the making of the quantity requisite to supply the increasing demand, began to interfere materially with the time required to attend to his practice. To prevent this he has made arrangements with the house of J. KIDD & Co., No. 60 Wood Street Pittsburgh, Pa., to prepare and vend them, where the genuine may be procured at all times and in any reasonable quantity.

These Pills are not recommended as a panacea for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in all affections of the Liver and in all bilious complaints they stand without a rival. All who have ever used them, give them the preference over all other Pills, and cannot be persuaded to exchange those which they find by experience to be *mild, safe and effectual*, for any other, even though they may be *sugar coated*, or so drastic as to go "thro' by day light."

Prepared for the proprietor by J. KIDD & Co., Wholesale Druggist, No. 60 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.—to whom all orders from a distance must be directed. Sold also by our Agents and the principal Druggists throughout the United States and Canada.

☞ N. B.—Purchasers will please be particular *and enquire for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills,"* and take none else, as there are other pills now before the public, purporting to be "Liver Pills."

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Maryin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg; A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States.
June 26, 1847. 6

Marvin & Bennet vs. J. W. Hunter and Mary A. Hunter. } In the Common Pleas of Erie County. Levari Facias, No. 46, November Term, 1846.

THE undersigned having been appointed auditor to distribute the money arising from sale upon the above mentioned writ among creditors legally entitled to receive it, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Marshall & Lockwood, in the Borough of Erie, on Monday the 19th day of July next; when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

R. S. LOCKWOOD.
Erie, June 25, 1847. 3t6

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the estate of William Allison, late of the Borough of North East, Erie county, deceased, the undersigned having been appointed auditor to marshal and make distribution of the sale of real estate, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Marshall & Lockwood, in the borough of Erie, on Monday the 19th day of July next; when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

R. S. LOCKWOOD.
Erie, June 25, 1837. 3t6

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, dried Apples, dried Peaches, Corn Meal Codfish, White Fish, Mackerel, Potatoes and everything in the Provision Line, constantly on hand and for sale by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

FOUND.—On Saturday last on the Beech of the Lake a trunk containing some articles of clothing of mens apparel. The owner can have it on proving property and paying charges, by calling on the subscriber living in North East township, about one mile east of J. Neely's Mill.
North East, June 22. WM. THOMSON.

DYE STUFFS.—Madder, Log Wood, Fustic, Nic Wood, Cam Wood, *Alum, Copperas*, Blue Vitriol, Cream Tartar, *Indigo*, &c., for sale cheap for the ready, by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.
June 19, 1847. 5

WELCH & DELAVAN'S GREAT

NATIONAL CIRCUS!

The only perfect managed establishment in the Union, comprising upwards of

150 Men and Horses!

ADMITTANCE ONLY 25 CENTS!

Will be exhibited at Erie, 12th, and at Girard 13th days of July.

This grand Equestrian Cavalcade will be preceded by the most celebrated BRASS BAND in an elegant and costly CHARIOT drawn by **Twelve beautiful Cream Colored horses,** the truly imposing entrance of this noble and magnificent processional cavalcade. The surpassing beauty of the thorough bred horses; the gorgeously decorated carriages, near thirty in number; the designs and gildings of which are by the most distinguished artists, compels a comparison that places this establishment at the head of every public exhibition. In fact a large fortune has been expended in the accessories and equipments proper to the scenes and acts presented by the superior artists picked and chosen from a hundred stars, in order to render this the first and most Superior Equestrian Company in this or any other country in the world.

Among this Extensive and numerous company is the celebrated and fair faimed

MADAM MARIE MACARTE, whose astonishing performance of the most daring and graceful scenes place her beyond comparison, the most chaste and beautiful equestrian female that ever appeared before an American people.

Mr. LEVI J. NORTH, the Great Equestrian Hero, who has far surpassed the most celebrated rivals in this or any other country, and has borne the palm of superiority before the Royal Families of England and France, and has returned covered with medals of the highest honor and applause.

Mr. J. J. NATHANS, the most celebrated, two to four and six horse rider, will appear in many of his admirable and astonishing acts of balancing his pupils, forming many most beautiful scenes.

The great unrivalled clown, JOHN MAY, the brightest star in this country, and decidedly the best in his profession.

Mrs. WOODS, the graceful alemande rider, and leader of the Equestrian cavalcade.

Mr. E. WOODS, the grand representative of the red man of the Forest.

Mons. MACARTE, from the Royal Amphitheatre of London, the great Acrobat, Tumbler and Vaulter.

Mr. MOSES LIPMAN, the wonderful Vaulter and Tumbler, and beautiful scene rider.

FRANK PASTOR will appear in a touching infantile and admirable act on a single horse.

F. BROWER, N. JAMESON, and J. STICKNEY, the great representatives of the Ethiopian character.

J. BANCKER and G. DUNBAR, and a host of other talented performers.

The highly celebrated *dancing and trick horse* TAMMANY, taught and performed by Mr. Levi North, who astonishes every beholder in his unparalleled acts.

The two eccentric ponies, BLACK MOGGY & JENNY LIND, will appear in their diverting double acts, and go through many very pleasing performances.

The highly trained and beautiful Arabian horse, ANDALUSIA, trained by Mr. James Bancker, will appear in his most wonderful Leaping and other performances.

Equestrian Director—Mr. J. J. NATHANS.
Riding Master—Mr. FRANCIS WHITTAKER.

The great water proof pavillion is entirely new, and appropriately decorated and furnished with carpeted seats for the accommodation of three thousand spectators. The arrangement of the interior is such as to preclude the possibility of an attempt at disorder or indecorum.

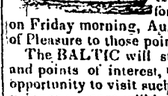
Performance to commence at 2 1-2 o'clock., P. M., and at 7 1-2 in the evening.

C. GRISWOLD, Agent.
316

Pleasure Excursion

TO GREEN BAY AND CHICAGO.

FARE—$12 EACH WAY FOR STATE ROOMS, AND $10 FOR CABIN PASSAGE.



THE Splendid Steam-Packet Baltic, Capt. A. T. KINGMAN, will leave Erie for Green Bay and Chicago, on Friday morning, August 13, on an Excursion of Pleasure to those points.

The BALTIC will stop at the principal ports and points of interest, affording passengers an opportunity to visit such points at leisure, and no pains or expense will be spared to render the trip pleasant and interesting to those on board.

A large band of the best Musicians in the country will be on board.

The Baltic is entirely new—has 64 spacious and richly furnished State Rooms, and in point of elegance, comfort and speed is not surpassed by any boat on the Western waters.

Will also leave Erie on Wednesday morning, June 30, for the accommodation of Delegates to the Harbor Convention to be held at Chicago, on the 5th of July.

For passage apply on board, or to
June, 23, 1847. W. M. GALLAGHER.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

On State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

G. LOOMIS & CO. are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an extensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) *watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cutlery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens*, together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

NOTICE.

ALL person who know themselves to be indebted to Brewster, Brown, & Co., Mahaffey and Brown, or Mehaffey and Brewster, either at the Store or Woollen Factory, are hereby requested to pay their indebtedness by the first of July next; or otherwise expect to have costs added. Wool, grain of all descriptions, Butter and cheese, will be received in payment of debts due, if delivered at the Erie Woolen Factory.
Erie, June 26, 1847. 6

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory, Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.
Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

1498 LBS., first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

SPICES & AROMATIC CONDIMENTS.

Nutmegs,	Sage,
Mace,	Bitter Almonds,
Cloves,	Summer savory,
Ground Cinnamon,	Sweet Majoram,
" Pepper, black,	Vanilla Beans,
Cayenne do	Citron,
Superior Mustard,	Extract Vanilla,
Pure Jamaica Ginger Root,	" Lemon,
	" Bitter Almonds
Ground do	Orange Flenn Water,
Coriander Seeds,	Leavitt's Rose do
Caraway do	

DIETELICS FOR THE SICK & INVALID.

Bermuda Arrow Root,	Oatmeal,
Superior white Tapioca,	Cooper's Isinglass,
Pearl Barley,	Russian do
Sago,	Irish Moss,
Rice Flour,	Iceland Moss.

Selected with care and all warranted superior.
J. H. BURTON & Co.
Erie, June 19, 1847. No. 5, Reed House.

150 DOZ. Parasols, Parasolettes and Shades, from five diiderent manufactures, including all shades and colors, just opened by
April 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warrented good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Peper, Spice, Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Pills, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk *Tar and Rosin*, Macobby and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saltrates, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Patent Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whips and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves Erie, June 19, 1847.

Patent Elastic Baby Jumpers,

OR NURSE'S ASSISTANT, a new and amusing article of the nursery, by which infants three months of age can amuse and exercise themselves, resting as they do on a little seat or saddle, which serves to sustain the child and give it all the support required. It is recommended by Physicians as conducive to health. To the mother it is invaluable as she can leave her little one alone, and on her return be assured of finding it amused and perfectly safe. For sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.
June 19, 1847. 5

MATS.—Grass and Manilla Mats, just received and for sale cheap at No. 1 Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.
June 19, 1847. 5

TOWNSENDSS ARSAPARILLA, and other celebrated Depuratives. For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.
June 19, 1847.

FEVER AND AGUE.—

Tonic Mixture,	India Cholagogue,
Maxim's Ague Pills	Quinine,
Tonic Vermifuge,	Peruvian Bark,

For sale wholesale and retail by CARTER & BROTHER.
Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

DYE STUFFS.

Annatto,	Oil Vitriol,
Alum,	Indigo,
Copperas,	Blue Vitriol,
Cream Tartar,	Cud Bear,
Argols,	Cochineal,
Spirits of Tin,	Liquid Blue, or chemic for
Logwood,	Nic Wood, (green,
Camwood,	Madder,
Fustick,	Red Saunders.

For sale very cheap at No. 6, Reed House, by CARTER & BROTHER.
June 19, 1847. 5

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

AMONG our stock will be found—

100	kegs pure White Lead, Buffalo and Pittsburgh manufacture.
1000	lbs Spanish Whiting,
600	Venition Red,
500	French and Yellow Ochre,
100	French Green, a beaut. article.
300	Red-Led,
200	Litharage,
200	papers refined Lampblack,
20	boxes Chrome yellow and green,
100	gallons Spirits Turpentine,
100	do Linseed Oil,
50	do Copal Varnish, coach and Furniture.

20 doz Paint Brushes, assorted sizes
Just received and for sale on accommodating terms, at No 6, Reed House.
CARTER & BROTHER.
June 19, 1847. 5

CARTER & BROTHER,

BEING licensed under the Law of 1846 to retail Vinous and Spiritous Liquors, offer a good assortment of

Pure Port,	Fazel,
Madeira,	Sicila,
Sherry,	Hock,
Malaga,	And Current wines

—ALSO—

Brandy,	Holland Gin,
Rum,	Whiskey,
Jamaica Spirits,	And Alcohol.

For sale at as low rates as the same qualities have ever been offered in this market, at No. 6, Reed House.
Erie, June 19, 1847. 5

SUPERIOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper,
Maynard and Noyes Black Ink,
Kents Carmine and Red Ink,
Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto,
Sealing Wax,
Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, etc. etc. etc.
For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.
Erie, June 19th, 1847

From the City of Mexico.

Arrival of Fresh and Cheap Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block.

SINCE the Tariff has been taken off the imports into this country, and placed on that of Mexico, it has enabled those who have purchased Groceries in the East to sell them cheap. We wish all who want anything in the Grocery line to call and examine our stock, for we do assert, without fear of contradiction, that we have the freshest lot of Groceries in this market, having all been purchased from the latest importations. In our stock may be found the following:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverised, Porto Rico, and N. O. Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil, Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mckerel, Mackinac Trout, and Herring;

Kimball's extra Fine cut chewing, Spanish Smoking and Cavendish Tobacco, Pipes;

Regalia, Principe, Trabuca, Lenora and common Cigars;

Colored and plain Grass and Manilla Mats.—Besides a host of other articles to supply the wants of all. A fresh supply of Groceries received semi monthly. Call and examine goods and prices at No. 1, Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 12, 1847. 4

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES,

At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just redcived a large and well selected assortment of wet. dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 18, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by
W. F. RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847 4

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received. Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fahnestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.
June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

16 Chests Fresh Teas, just received and for sale by the chest or less quantity, by
June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

WINSLOW'S ARQUNUM—Said to be better than any preparation of Sarsaparilla as a Spring Purifier and general corrector for sale by
June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co. Agents.

IRON AND STEEL.—10 tons of Swedes, English and American Iron, together with all sizes of Spring Steel, this day arrived at the corner of WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
June 12. 4

5000 BBLS. New Orleans, Loaf, Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by RINDERNECHT.
June 12, 1847. 4

500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by
June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

420 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.
June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GEO. J. MORTON, JOS. C. BROWN, THOS. M'CARTER.

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, NEW PRICES

THE undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into the *mercantile* business under the name of MORTON & CO. No. 4, Cheapside, next door south of Mahaffey & Brewster. Their stock of Goods is entirely new, far surpassing, in richness, variety and cheapness, any stock of goods ever brought to this market, and embracing every style of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, among which will be found

Linens—American, Irish, German and French;
Dress Goods of every description,
Shawls of the latest designs, varying in price from 75 cents to $25;
Summer Stuffs, Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, etc.
Brown and bleached Shirtings and Sheetings of every width and quality;
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres and Satinetts;
Calicoes, Muslins, Lawns and Ginghams;
Bonnets, a splendid assortment;
Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Laces and Ruches,
Umbrellas and Parasols, a great assortment;
Carpeting and Paper Hangings.
Also—Millinery Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, Moreens, Damasks, Linen diapers, Crosh, French Embroideries, Silk and Cotton Hose, Kid, Silk, cotton and Lisle Gloves, Vestings, a great variety.

In connection with the above will be found a well selected stock of GROCERIES of superior quality. City and country Merchants supplied with any article in our line on favorable terms.

MORTON & CO.
Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

18 A 47.

SIGHT TO BEHOLD!!!

AT THE
BRICK CORNER OPPOSITE THE EAGLE HOTEL.

THIS DAY OPENED, direct from the Eastern cities and Manufactories, a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS.

Comprising a great variety of Dress and Fancy Goods; Shawls without number; Men's and boy's summer wear; Linen and any quantity of Domestics; to be sold *cheaper than ever*; with an extensive stock of

GROCERIES AND SHELF HARDWARE.

All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest by WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.
Erie, May 15, 1847. 52

HERE WE COME.

The New Jew Store Ahead!!!

JUST received at the *New* Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Which, *having been bought at extremely low prices* and the subscribers having encountered neither "perils by sea or land," in their journey to Philadelphia and New York Markets, *can* and *will* be sold as cheap—not to say a little *cheaper*—than at any other *Jew* or *Gentile* Store between New York and "Sundown." Our stock consists in part of

SILKS of all kinds, descriptions and colors, from plain black to the most fashionable plaid, striped or watered.

GINGHAMS, French, English, Scotch and American, varying in price and quality to suit customers.

SHAWLS, Silk, Cashmere, Barrage, etc., etc. at prices that cannot fail to please.

M. DE LAINES, of all qualities, from 20 cts. upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS, of all colors, qualities, shades and prices.

GLOVES, that *cannot fail to fit the most delicate hand, at prices in accordance with the most* delicate purses.

French Worked Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, a beautiful article, and very cheap for the quality. Also, *embroidered do do*, together with many other articles, too numerous to mention, but which we will take pleasure in showing to customers and others. Also—a splendid stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

consisting of Pants, Vests, and Coats, of all prices and qualities, and Boots and Shoes, of all kinds Call and see, and don't forget the place, No. 1, Fleming Block, State Street.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.
Erie, April 29, 1847. 50

STEWART'S celebrated Syrup, for table use. Just the thing you read of; at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside MORTON & Co.
Erie May 22, 1847. 1

GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just received a fresh supply of Groceries, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Spices, etc., etc., which will be sold at their usual low prices.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.
May 20, No. 1 Fleming Block.

PARIS Kid Gloves—A beautiful assortment, White and Colored, selling cheap at No. 4, Cheapside; by MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

EMBOSSED Table and Piano Forte Covers, English and American, for sale at the "New Store" No. 5, Cheapside. MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

CALIFORNIA PLAID, for Boy's coats and pantaloons, a little the nicest out, at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside, MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

GENTLEMEN'S French Boots: the kind you read of in the back part of the Book, going off at reduced prices, at No. 4, Cheapside, MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

LADIES' SHOES.—Ladies', Misses' and children's Shoes—a large assortment at the "New Store," No. 4, Cheapside, MORTON & Co.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

Wool! Wool!! Wool!!!

THE highest price paid for Wool at No. 1, Commercial Exchange, French street.
MOSES KOCH.
Erie, May 22, 1847. 1

WE would not have the Gentlemen infer that our stock is *exclusively* for Ladies. They will please call and see a full assortment of goods that they want. Among others the best French Cloth that can be found in the place, and cassimeres to correspond, at prices as near the importation cost as they will ask Also summer Hats, Caps, Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Hdks., &c. &c, at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

CARPETING.

WE offer a few pieces ALL WOOL Carpets, very cheap at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

CARPET BAGS & Satchels. Among which we have some of the Wilton and Venetian that are superior to any in market, selling very cheap at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

BONNETS & BONNET TRIMMINGS.

WE have this day opened, and offer for sale a large stock of Bonnets, Ladies and Misses sizes, at prices far below the market, among which are some of the richest style French Lace, Bead wrought, China Rice, Pearl Straw, Gimp, &c., together with a good assortment of trimmings. Some of the real French flowers that are beautiful, also Ribbons, &c. &c., at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

PARASOLS.

A LARGE assortment, all styles and qualities offered as near manufacturers prices as is consistent with a small commission to ourselves, at METCALF'S.
May 29, 1847.

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE subscriber is now receiving his spring stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Iron, Nails &c., which will be sold at reduced prices for ready pay. My old substantial friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine goods and prices, they certainly will not go away dissatisfied as I will not be under sold by any west of New York, for ready pay. SMITH JACKSON.
May 6, 1847. 51

NEW GOODS BY RAILROAD.

I HAVE just received this morning a new supply of plain and twilled Ghingham, also a lot of prints, &c., which will be sold cheap for cash by. C. M. TIBBALS.
May 1, 1847. 50

THE BEST HOUSE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S

AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Sitfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprains, Bruises,	*Sana Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease:,*
Poll Evil, Callus,	*Mange,*
Spavins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distemper.*

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh, such as

Rheumatism,	*External Poisons;*
Bites of Animals,	*Painful Nervous Affec-*
Frost Bites,	*tions,*
Boils,	*Corns, Whitlows,*
Burns and Scalds,	*Chilblains,*
Cramps,	*Chapped Hands,*
Contracts of the Muscles,	*Swellings, Wounds,*
Weakness of the Joints,	*Kaked Breasts.*

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been successfully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the wonderful cures it has performed on the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

☞ For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bot le.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

For Removing Diseases of the Blood,

Arising from an abuse of Mercury,	*Fever Sores obstinate old sores of all kinds*

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

G. LOOMIS & CO. 7, Reed House, Erie, have just received an addition to their former stock of goods, which makes their assortment very extensive, comprising a large variety of rich and fashionable JEWELRY, consisting of diamond, ruby, garnet, emerald, amethyst, aquamarine and enamelled pins, diamond, ruby and plain rings; gold ear rings, guard chains and keys, spectacles, pencil cases, bracelets, lockets, miniature setting, thimbles, studs, snaps, &c. &c.

TIME.—Gold and Silver Watches of the patent lever, duplex, horizontal and common escapement. French mantle, German and American clocks.

SILVER GOODS.—Table, desert, tea, salt and mustard spoons, ladles, butter and fruit knives, spectacles, chains, keys, pencil cases, thimbles.

Plated, Britannia and German Silver Ware.—Tea pots, urns, pitchers, cups, tankards, bowls, cake baskets, candlesticks, snuffers and trays, spoons, forcets, ink stands, castors.

CUTLERY.—Roger's and other celebrated Makers *razors*, knives and scissors.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Mathematical instruments, telescopes, thermometers, pocket compasses, sun glasses, violins, accordions, music boxes, flutes, fifes, steel pens, card cases, combs, pocket books, pocket pistols, coral, amber, gilt, steel, wax and glass beads, bead and silk bags and purses, elastic guards, portable writing desks, work, paint, snuff, tobacco and shaving boxes, razor strops, clothes, hair, tooth, nail and shaving brushes and glasses, Glazier's diamonds, shot belts, powder flasks, percussion caps and pills, chessmen, dominoes, segar cases, purse and cloak clasps, tweezers, cane, whalebone, violin and bass viol strings, rouge, powder, puffs, perfumerny, court plaster, tooth wash and powders, tooth picks, teething rings, tea bells, sealing wax, motto seals, visiting cards, emery baskets, needles, battledor, and birds, spool stands, with numerous other articles not mentioned, both useful and ornamental, which will be for "*ready pay*," from twenty-five to fifty per cent lower than formerly.

N. B. Watches, music boxes, jewelry repaired in the best manner and warranted.

Cash and most kinds of country produce taken in payment for goods or work. Call and see.

The highest prices paid in cash for old Gold and Silver.

June 13, 1846. 4

DR. SMITH'S GREAT NATIONAL PILLS.

DR. G. BENJ. SMITH'S

IMPROVD INDIAN VEG TABLE

[SUGAR COATED] PILLS

ARE the medicine for the United States, and their superiority over all others for entire efficacy and price is intirely to won for them a pre eminence of fame which needs no foreign influence to perpetuate. Almost unheralded they have silently worked their way, and have gained a permanent hold on the approbation of the people which no other medicine or opposition can relax. For about four years they have triumphed over disease, and brought joy and gladness to many an anxious bosom.

THEIR PURITY,

As a medical compound, commends them to the most delicate, and even the more hardy, who have suffered from the effects of impure properties in the stomach, will at once be pleased with the delightful operation of these the je Pills. They have the rare merit of the most carefully selected ingredients, are always safe, and there can be no danger of taking them improperly at any time.

A SINGLE TRIAL

Will manifest their excellence in relieving the body of many precursors of alarming diseases, keeping the bowels gently open, thereby ensuring the continuance of health. The most eminent chemist in New York has given his certificate that these Pills are PURELY VEGETABLE, or

NATURE'S OWN REMEDY.

The great principle recognized by the inventor of this invaluable medicine is, that every part of the body, whether in health or disease, is brought under the influence of the digestive organs. This plain and rational doctrine forms the only ground on which a good family medicine can be recommended according to this principle. DR SMITH'S PILLS

STRENGTHEN THE STOMACH,

Promote the secretions of the LIVER, SKIN, and KIDNEYS, and REGULATE THE BOWELS, thereby adopting the ONLY NATURAL and consistent method of rendering the LIFE BLOOD PURE, by correcting the vitiated humors of the whole systems.

It is impossible to give every particular in this brief notice, but these Pills are earnestly recommended as a means of preventing so much misery and disease, which grow out of constipation of the bowels, neglected colds, slight attacks, &c., &c., and which it is in the power of ALL TO PREVENT.

These Pills do not PALLIATE, but

THEY CURE

Most all diseases of the Western Country, and in

ALL BILLIOUS DISORDERS,

They stand alone, unparalleled—THE SICK MAN'S FRIEND. Among the complaints for which these Pills are highly recommended, are the following, viz:

FEVERS,	PAIN IN THE SIDE,
DYSPEPSIA,	SCROFULA,
INDIGESTION,	BAD BLOOD,
CONSTIPATIONS,	OBSTRUCTIONS,
HEADACHE,	FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BAD APPETITE,	RHEUMATISM,
DIARRHŒA,	WHOOPING COUGHS,
DYSENTARY,	WEAK NERVES,
LIVER COMPLAINT,	HYSERICS,
WORMS,	COUGHS,
HEARTBURN.	COLDS,
BILIOUS CHOLIC,	INFLUENZA,
FOUL STOMACH,	PIMPLES,
JAUNDICE,	LOW SPIRITS, &c.

By following the simple directions which accompany every box of genuine pills, a permanent cure will be effected. Most of the HOSPITALS in New York have given us these Pills the preference over more than 20 kinds that have been tested, and several EMINENT PHYSICIANS, in New York and elsewhere, use them in their practice.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The demand for Dr. Smith's Pills being every where great, several unprincipled persons have made Pills of the most miserable and dangerous stuff, and to palm them off for the genuine, have put on a coating of sugar."—Therefore beware, and always look for

THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF G. BENJ. SMITH.

On the bottom of every box, to counterfeit which is FORGERY. More than 1000 certificates have been received at the principal office; and the people are referred to "Smith's Herald & Gazette," where they can read of the most important cures.

We give, for want of room, but few

TESTIMONIALS.

From Rob. Luther Lee.

Dr. Smith's Pills are purely vegetable, operate well, and produce a good result."—LUTHER LEE.

Editor True Wesleyan.

From the Rev. J. Kellett.

My wife has taken Moffat's, Morrison's, and many others, but she has received more benefit from Dr. Smith's Pills than all others. She believes they may be used by females with perfect safety, without changing their employment or diet, and at any season.

JOHN KELLETT;
127 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn.

From the first vocalist in New York.

Dr. G. Benj. Smith's Pills have entirely cured me of dizziness in my head, and general weakness of my system. My family use them with the best results. I would not be without them. F. H. NASH, 99 Fora.th st.

From the Ed. of the Black River Journal.

Dr. Smith's Pills are free from the objections to which other pills are liable, and are the best medicine that I have yet seen. J. G. R. LNE.

From the P. M. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Dr. Smith's Pills are the best I have ever used, &c.

AC. KIBL R, P. M.

From Rev. S. Williams, Pittsburgh

I have used Dr. Smith's Pills, and know they are a good medicine, &c. S. WILLIAMS, 1st dept. Ch.

From Rev. J. G. L. Haskins.

Dr. Smith's Pills are in great demand in this region from their pleasantness and efficacy. JOHN G. E. HASKINS, Marion N. Y.

From M Dame, the Quaker.

Dr. Smith—Re-posted Friend—Thy Pills are selling very rapidly, and give first rate satisfaction in this place, Fairgreple. MOSES DAME, 267 Main-st.

Dr. Smith—Your pills are selling well here.

ED. EATON (O.) DEMOCRAT.

Dr. Smith—I am much pleased with your Ind. Vegt. Sugar Coated Pills, and use them in my family.

ED. BROOKVILLE (IA.) AMERICAN

The above are only a few extracts—but we might go on and fill a whole newspaper with similar ones. These Pills are now the most popular in this country, and give the most general satisfaction.

These Pills will always cure COLDS in a much more pleasant way than any other remedy. For this they are warranted.

THE DANGER

Of being deceived is now apparent as Dr. Smith's Pills have become very popular throughout the country, imitators have sought to palm off worthless stuff with a "coating of sugar" to cover up a most dangerous compound.

Dr. Grumbecker, of Wheeling, Va. says that a person in that place came near losing his life from the effects of the counterfeit "Sugar Coated" Pills. Also, a gentleman in Louisville, Ky. was seized with violent vomiting after their use.

Get the *genuine* or get none, and see that G. BENJ. SMITH is written with a pen on the *bottom* of each box.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

NEW YORK, 179 Greenwich Street.
BOSTON, 2 Water Street.
ERIE, Carter & Brother, No. 6, Reed House.
J. Cummins & Co. Corner of State and 7th streets.

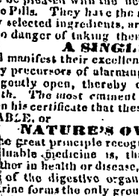
March 6, 1847. 6m42

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY.

PLATED AND BRITTANNIA WARE,

FANCY GOODS, &c. &c.



G. LOOMIS & Co. are receiving from N. York a large addition to their former stock of GOODS making an assortment not usually found in this section of country. Selected with care and at prices reasonably low, they expect to be able to accommodate their patrons with all articles found in similar establishments at fair prices.

Nov, 14, 1846. 2

LADIES can find at the corner store, a nice assortment of Gloves, Mitts, Hoisery, &c. &c. Hdkfs., Fancy Fans, Combs, Steel Beed Bags, Purses, Purse twist and trimmings, embroidery materials, such as French Floss, worsted, chinell ord, &c. &c., all very cheap, by

May 29, 1847. METCALF.

NO. 111 AGAINST THE WORLD! NO EXCUSE FOR IGNORANCE NOW

JOEL JOHNSON,

111, CHEAPSIDE, has just received from New York a new and elegant supply of books embracing Theological, Miscellaneous, Sundy and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. &c. which will be sold *cheaper* for *cash* than ever before offered in this market. Among his stock may be found—

Anthon's classical Dic'y, $5, Robinson's Greek and English Dictionary, $5; Webster's Dictionary, $3 50.

Anthon's Virgil, $2,	Anthon's Horace, $1 75
do Homer, 1 50,	do Cicero, 1 25

Anthon's Jacobs' Greek Reader, $2,
do do do Lessons, 1,
do do Laten do 1,
do do do Prossody, 1,
do do Sallust, 1,

Davie's Mathematics, including Algebra, Legender, Analytical Geometry, Surveying, &c.

Davie's arithmetic,	Kirkham's Grammar,
Adams' do	Hall's U S History,
Mather's Geology,	Olney's Geography,
Mrs Lincon's Botony,	Morse's do
Comstock's do	Mitchell's do

Burrett's Geography of the Heavens, with large and splendid atlas; also, the Electic series of Reading Books.

Andrew's and Stoddard's Latin Grammar,
do do do Reader,
Comstock's chemestry and philosophy,

Sanders' Readers,	Bennett's Book Keeping,
Walker's Dictionary,	Colt's do
Johnson's do	Moor's Byron,

Scott's comentarie's, 6 vo. $13,
Dick's works, library edition; also, cheap,
The works of Chesterfield,
Rush's residence at the court of London.

Fox's book of Martyrs,	Josephus' works,
Plutarch's Lives,	Rollins' do
Lady of the Manor,	Addisons' do
Good's study of medicine,	Dryden's do
Hooper's med. Dic'ry,	Eberle's Practice,
Gay's med. Juris'dence,	do Therapeutics,
Cruden's concordance,	Platonic Theology,

nyland's elements of Moral Science,
The School and the School Master,
Dr Olin's travels in the east,
Thurwal's History of Greece, etc.
Guide to the Prophecies,

Dumas' Travels,	Barns' Notes,
Fuller's works,	New Spirit of the Age,
Chalmer's works,	Bucks religious anecdotes
Malcom's travels,	Gibbon's Rome,
Prideaux's connexion,	Life of Heber,

Works of Charlotte Elizabeth, complete,
do Fredrika Bremer, do
Moshim's eclesiastical History,
Luther on Galations, Jarves' church History,
Pictorial History of the American Revolution,
Life and Sermons of Whitfield,
Gold-smith's England,
Parley's Universal History,
Together with many other valuable works too numerous to mention in the limited space of an advertisement. Call and see—no charges for showing books.

June 13, 1846. 4

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

CARTER & BROTHER, are in receipt of a beautiful collection of Paintings and Engravings, plain and colored, in oil and water. Persons of taste cannot fail of being pleased with the selection. It comprises views of some of the most romantic and picturesque places in Europe and this country. Among them are two Oil Paintings 3 by 3 1-2 feet in rich gilt frames—the one a view of Troy and the Hudson from Mt. Ida, the other Washington's *Head Quarters, near Newburg*, on the North River; also.

Views of St. Cloud,
Lake of Zurich and surrounding country,
Lake of Zeug and surrounding country,
A general View of Brussels,
A Moonlight View, a beautiful piece,
Forest and Winter Scenes,
Hunting scenes, &c. also, a very fine and
Correct likeness of Queen Victory, engraved on steel from Sully's painting, also of
Her two elder children, Alice and Albert,
in handsome gilt frames; a beautiful
Mezzotint engraving of "John Anderson my Joe," a rare and interesting picture.
Also a collection of rare and beautiful Birds and Flowers, correctly and elegantly colored, designed for instruction to learners or as ornaments for the centre table.

Persons designing to furnish themselves with any thing in the above line will find these well *worth their attention*. They will be sold lower than they can be purchased at retail in the cities.

No. 6 Reed House.

Nov. 29, 1846. 29

STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY CALLED HUNT'S LINIMENT,

Is now universally acknowledged to be the INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Contractions of the Muscles, Sore Throat and Quinsy Issues, Old Ulcers, Pains in the Back and Chest, Agne in the Breast and Face, Tooth-ache, Sprains, Bruises, Salt Rheum, *Burns, Croup, Frosted Feet*, and all Nervous Diseases.

"The TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS which has attended the application of this most WONDERFUL MEDICINE in curing the most severe cases of the different Diseases above named—and the HIGH ENCOMIUMS that have been bestowed upon it, wherever it has been introduced, gives me the right to call on the AFFICTED to resort at once to the *ONLY REMEDY THAT CAN BE RELIED ON.*

VERNON, Sussex Co. N. J.

To George E. Stanton.

Dear Sir—The "Hunt's Liniment," which your Agent left with me I have sold, and there has been a number of calls for more. Many persons afflicted with various Aches and Pains, have been cured by it, as they say effectually. One case I will relate to you, as it caused a hearty laugh, when the person related it here in the store. It is this: Mr. R. S. Denton, a highly respectable person living in this village, had procured a part of a bottle of your Liniment, at New Milford, N. J. He is frequently afflicted with the Rheumatism, so that he can scarcely get about; he came in at noon, and his leg pained him so that he could not bear much weight upon it. His wife told him to put some liniment on it; he says to her, it will not do any good—it is like all other quack stuff. But she prevailed on him to try it. He did so, then ate his dinner and went to work all the afternoon, came in at night, sat down a while, and thought of his leg—which he had entirely forgotten!—the Liniment having given him immediate and permanent relief. He came over here the same night and bought two bottles of it

Yours, with respect,

D. B. BETTS.

The following certificate of the restoration to health and the perfect cure of a deformed and crippled child, who was thought to be beyond the reach of hope, shows that no matter how appalling the case may be, there is a remedy in *Hunt's Liniment* that will conquer the most desperate cases, and that, if the disease is curable, this celebrated external remedy will do it. It has never failed in giving immediate relief when timely applied, as proved by the abundance of high and unimpeachable testimony, the particulars of which are to be found in the pamphlets which are to be had of every agent.

OSSINING, June 10, 1845.

George E. Stanton, Esq.

Sir.—I feel called upon by the tie of gratitude, to offer the following testimony in favor of your External Remedy—Hunt's Liniment. My grandson, Clark E. Evans, who is now ten years of age, has been for the last eight years a *cripple*, caused by falling from a chair when he was two years old, and wrenching his spine. From the third of the occurrence we have tried every means to restore *him to his natural* shape, but all without avail. We took him to New York, and placed him under the care of a physician of skill; and after remaining there some time, we brought him home no better than when we took him there. For several days at a time, he was so helpless that he could only walk by placing his hands upon his knees to support, giving him the appearance of deformed-hunchback. He was also taken to *Newburg, and prescribed for* without any better success. At times he would be strong enough to go out of doors, but after playing an hour, would come in perfectly exhausted, and for several days after would be again perfectly helpless. We had lost all hope of seeing him restored to his natural shape or strength; but a kind Providence placed your External Remedy in my hand. I have used but four bottles, and am rejoiced to say that the boy is now as straight as any boy of his age. Any of my neighbors will testify to the truth of this statement. I take sincere pleasure in stating these facts for the benefit of others suffering under a like calamity.

Yours, respectfully,

RACHAEL SHUTE.

This is to certify, that I am personally acquainted with the subscriber, Mrs. Shute, as well as the boy alluded to, and frankly bear witness to the deformity with which he was seriously afflicted, apparently for life.—Dated Sing Sing, June 9th, 1845.

HENRY HARRIS, Justice of the Peace.

This Liniment is sold at 25 and 50 cents per bottle, by all the Principal Druggists and Merchants throughout the country.

Wholesale Agents for New York.

H. ASHLEY, PHELPS & Co. 142 Water Street,
RUSHTON & Co. 140 Broadway,
A. B. & D. SANDS, corner Fulton and William,
ASPINWALL, 86 William Street.
JOHNSON, KIDD & Co Pittsburgh, wholesale agents for Western Pennsylvania.

Orders addressed to me at Sing Sing, N. Y., Will be attended to. GEORGE E. STANTON,
Proprietor.

For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, E. C. Town North East, J. J. Clements Fairview; S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.

April 19. 1847. 2m37

New Woollen Factory

AT NORTH EAST.

DUNCAN, JEWETT & Co. have just commenced business of manufacturing Woollen Goods, dressing Cloth, carding Wool, &c. Their machinery is entirely new and of eastern manufacture, and embraces the latest improvements.—The business will be conducted by Mr. Jewett, who has had 20 years' experience in it, both in this country and in England. They will manufacture on shares, giving one yard of cloth for two and a quarter lbs. of wool, or for ready pay in cash or country produce, and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the county. Their manufactory is located about one mile north of the village,

ALEX. DUNCAN.
JOSHUA JEWETT.
ISAAC B. STEVENS.

North East, June 12, 1847. 3m4

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUNPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a *preventive medicine* in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonald & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent-st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID F. BRADLEE, 119 Court-st., Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ READ. ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.

"I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse, and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs so seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam, and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845.

Sir.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of that medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam, and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public:

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNORS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

☞ *Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.* ☜

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

Further Evidence.

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section. I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam about two weeks since, and to day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that 'In some SEVERE CASES our customers *complain* of receiving great *benefit* from its use."

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the *Western States. Sold in Erie by* CARTER & BROTHER, *No. 6 Reed House.*

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate stale, and delivered, at the following prices: Small, for children, $1 50 per foot; *Middle size*, for aged people, $1 62 per foot; Largest size $1 75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have recently been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves, and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS, A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.

A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of this exceedingly valuable remedy for the *Heaves and Cough*—a disease which produces more misery and death among these noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly *eradicate every symptom* and *restige* of this painful and dangerous disease, if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of *Cough* or *Heaves* in your horse, resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the hints accompanying the directions for the treatment of the animals, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures.

If any desirous of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle. *Manufactured* by A. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27, 1847. 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH.
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t45

The *Books and papers* of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible. I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs. and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITH'S & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 39

STEAM ENGINES.

WE are now prepared to make or repair Steam Engines, and to satisfy those who have doubts as to our ability to turn out *superi work*, we invite their inspection of one which we have recently built and put in operation at our Foundry.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

N. B.—A second hand Engine of 8 horse power, together with bellows for a small Foundry, for sale at a bargain. L., S. & C.

Erie, March 20, 1847. 41

CONFECTIONARY, FRUIT AND TOY STORE.

No. 9, REED HOUSE ROW, ERIE, PA.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire stock of Confectionaries, together with the fixtures belonging to the business in the store formerly occupied by James Crossman, would say to his friends and the public generally, that he has furnished himself with an old and experienced workman at the business, and is now prepared to furnish to retailers, CANDY, at Buffalo prices, and warrant it to be superior to any Buffalo candy offered in this market; the retailer will become convinced after selling a few pounds of my candy that it affords him more profit than the eastern candy. Our sticks and kisses will run 40 to the pound, and are finely flavored.

ICE CREAM AND FANCY CAKES.

I am prepared to furnish Ice Cream in forms to suit customers. Fancy Cakes made to order.—Fruit, Pound, Sponge, and Jelley Cake, and Jumbles always on hand to supply families. I will furnish tea cakes to private families cheaper than they can bake them; and on the shortest notice.

FRUITS.

Fresh Lemons and Oranges, Figs, Raisins, Nuts of all kinds; preserved ginger, mixed pickles, sardines, &c., a good assortment.

TOYS.

An large assortment of toys, such as, dolls, dressed or undressed, cats and dogs on bellows, glass *dogs and birds, fancy boxes, beads*, necklaces, head dresses, purses, hair brushes, redding combs, besides a thousand other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and examine for yourselves.

Any orders from the country for candy will be promptly attended to.

M. W. KEITH.

Erie, August 1, 1846. 1

QUEENSWARE by the Crate—Birmingham ware—for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

April 18, 1846. 48

NOW is the time to buy CARPETING.—Carpeting of the best quality and latest styles must be sold to make room for a new stock in the Spring, at the JEW STORE.

Erie, Feb. 27, 1847. 41

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie, July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand.

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED from New York, per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16, 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having attracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 109 French street, next door to R. O. Halbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

P. T MLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11

BUFFALO AND NEW YORK ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORE.

M. VAUGHN, No 2 Fleming Block, State Street. This establishment has acquired notoriety by selling all kinds of clothing as cheap as they can be purchased in New York city.—Call and see. A suit of clothes can be made at this establishment in ONE DAY'S notice, in the latest style and most approved fashion.

Just received a general assortment of Clothing and cloth, suitable for the season and for sale at prices reduced to the pecuniary means of all. For instance a good article of cloth, all wool, at 50 cts per yard and every thing else in proportion.—Cutting also done to order at reduced prices. All orders from the country promptly attended to.—The child can buy as cheap here as the best judge. Customers generally can depend on having their work done right, and no mistake.

Erie, Dec. 20, 1815. 15

CANDY.

VANILLA Cream, lemon bar, do. drops, hoarhound bar, do. medicated, peppermint drops; peppermint, rose, wintergreen, sassafras, and worm lozengers; sugar plumbs, smooth almonds, almond candy, etc. etc. for sale by

M. W. KEITH.

TANNERS ARTICLES.

TANNER'S OIL by the bbl. and at retail; Refined Lampblack, Scrub, Scouring and Paste Brushes, for sale by

CARTER & BROTHER.

Dec. 5, 1846.

CASH! CASH!!

CASH and the highest market price paid for FLAX SEED, delivered at the store of the subscaiber, corner of French and Fifthstreets.

C. SIEGEL.

Erie, October 10, 1846. 20

STORAGE AND FORWARDING.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive and forward during the season by the Erie Extension canal to any point on the Lakes or Ohio river all property entrusted to their care with the utmost dispatch and at the lowest rates.

Boat Stores and Groceries of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap at their Ware House on the canal, Eigth street landing, Glazier's Basin.

P. P. GLAZIER,
M. M. SPAULDING.

Erie, April 24, 1847. 3m19

AGAIN HERE WE COME,

WITH the best and cheapest Stock of fashionable LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered in this market, consisting in part

50 patterns Dress Silks of all colors, embracing
Colored and Plaid and Stirped Poult de Soi,
Gro de Rhine,
Gro de Swiss,
Satins of all colors,
SHAWLS of all kinds, such as Silk, Crape, Barrage, Thibet, Mous de Lain, Brocha, &c.,
Lawns, Balzarines and Barages,
Gloves and Mitts of all kinds—Silk, Kid, Lisle, Cotton, &c.
CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans and Satinetts.

In short, customers can find every thing in the Dry Goods line usually inquired for in the market. We forbear to mention prices. Suffice to say, ladies, we can sell you a handsome French Lawn dress from 12s to 16s, that will vie with any in Broadway. Please call and see for yourselves. Further particulars hereafter. Don't forget the place, at CADWELL'S.

April 28, 1847. 50

SHAWLS.—The China Crape, Silk, Embroidered do., Bozah and Zephins, do., Summer Cashmere, flowered and rainbowed Worsted, that are decidedly rich, at

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT'S.

April, 28 1847. 50

1846.

WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and Commission business as usual, at their ware-house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandise from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible lines, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes or to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly attended to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO—Salt, Plaster in bbls, or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, Stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals,	Erie,
John C. Beebe,	"
Smith Jackson & Co.	"
Johnson, Elmrod & co.	"
Holt, Palmer & Co.	Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin,	Albany,
W. Monteith & Co.	"
Otis, Clapp & Co.	Boston,
George W. Holt & Co.	N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen,	Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne,	Toronto C. W.
Wm. D. King,	St. Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co.	Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives,	Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole,	Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 14, 1846 43

SILVER Plated Baskets, Candlesticks, Castors, Snuffers and Trays—also Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, new patterns, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

Nov. 14, 1846.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, C. O. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay:

G. LOOMIS & Co.
No. 7, Re